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GENEALOGICAL and HISTORICAL
ACCOUNT
OF
The Illustrious Name
OF
STUART:

From the First ORIGINAL,
to the Accession to the
IMPERIAL CROWN
OF
SCOTLAND.

Being the Long-Expected Work of that
Great Antiquary, DAVID SYMSON,
M. A. Historiographer Royal for
SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH,
Printed for Mr. David Frebairn, and Mr.
Henry Knox. MDCCLXII.

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TO
Our Most Gracious
SOVEREIGN,
THE
Undoubted CHIEF,
AND
All the Dutiful Cadets
OF THE
ROYAL NAME
OF
STUART.

1695547

This History of that *Illustrious Name*, is more
humbly dedicated.

A N

Introduction

To a *GENEALOGICAL*,
CHRONOLOGICAL History
 of the **Stuarts** &c.

BEING to give a *Genealogical* account of
 all the Noble Familys of *Scotland*, as
 well of the Extinct as of these now
 flourishing; & having made considerable
 advances on that Subject, I will be but just to be-
 gin with the Illustrious and Royal Family of
 the *STUARTS*, and its honourable branches,
 as being of great Antiquity, and of the first
 Dignity; not only because *Walter* the 8th of the
 Line, and great Stewart of *Scotland* and 4th of

that Prince, married *Margaret Bruce*, Daughter to the Valiant and Magnanimous King *Robert 1st*, which I hold to be worthy to be Crown'd by which Marriage, our illustrious Race or *Marci-fell* join'd our English Whomsgone, / *Union* was ever since'd with: But I cannot, before our fortunate match, this excellent Family, and its Origine to the Royal Stock, as shall appear by & by, and had produced a numerous train of famous *Worthys*, hereditary Lord Great Stewarts of *Scotland*, excceeded by no subject in Piety, military Glory, Riches, Honours and Alliances, & inferior only to the Sovereign in Grandeur and Authority, the inseparable diffinitions of Royalty: all which will evidently appear from their many and great Mortifications, numerous Lordships and Possessions, bloody Conflicts and Battels, posts of Honour, and number of Relations, Royal Grants and Priviledges, &c:

Now, as this family owes its hereditary Greatness, Office, and Surname, by the concurrent Testimony of our Historians, to *Walter*, who for his great services was made hereditary Steward of *Scotland*, by *Malcolm* the 3^d, Surnam'd *Kennedre*, about 1051; which *Walter* was son of *Elemer*, Son of *Bertha* Third of *Leobach*, who flourish'd before the middle of the 11th Century, in the Court of King *Domus*, and was kill'd by the *Wagner* *Abbot* in 1043. So in tracing

the Pedigree of the *Macdonalds*, General descent is
 given. * One Mr. Kennedy an Englishman from
 the Bank of London, deriving him from *John
 Lennox*, who flourished before the middle of the
 15th Century: and was one of the 7 Sons of
Core King of Scotland. * Sir George Mackenzie,
 * Mr. Barclay and others, affirm he was Son
 of *Forchard, Thane of Lochaber*, second Son to
 King *Keneth* the 3d, who died 994. But as
 for me, I incline to follow the Tradition of my
 own *Scottish Highland*. * *Scotchmen's Boy* printed
 with Notes collected by an ingenious Gentle-
 man, from ancient *Scottish Records* (said to be
 preserved in the Tower of London, since the
 Reign of King *Edward* the 1st) and commu-
 nicated to the Historian *James Duns of Lennox*,
 and from him to his Nephew *Charles Duke of
 Lennox*, by whose favour Copies came abroad;
 one of which was perused by a very Critical
 & Genealogist with which also agree the antec-
 edent discoveries made by the Judicious and
 Learn'd Mr. *Thomas Crawford*, back'd with
 the modern Authorities of the right honourable
 * *William* 1st Viscount of *Strathallan*, * Mr.
George Martin of *Chalmers*, industrious search-
 ers in Records and the Monuments of Aniqui-
 ty, with their Example concur the joyful Testi-
 monies

* *Coningsburgh's* Descent of King *Charles* 2d
 in a *Scottish* line from *Edward* 1. page 15

merits, others in the in Clarendon, Loxbury, Judgement, and Oration, all unanimously agreeing that *Duke of Devon* 1st Earl of Devon was the 5th Earl of Devon of the 1st, King of Scotland in 890, was the first Proprietor of this Ancient and illustrious family.

In publishing this Work, I shall divide it in 4 parts: beginning the first with the above-mentioned *Duke of Devon* 890 *Thane* of *Lochaber*, Father of *Murdoch* 900, Father of *Phergund* 920, father of *Keneth* 960, Father of *Bancko* 990, successively *Thanes* of *Lochaber* who flourished in the 10th, 11th, and 12th Centuries the space of 172 years, in the Reigns of *Constantine 3*, *Edgar*, *Gregory*, *Donald 6*, *Constance 2*, *Malcolm 18*, *Malcolm*, *David*, *William*, *Keneth 23*, *Constantine 4*, *Griffin*, *Malcolm 2d*, *Donal*, *Malcolm*, Kings of Scotland. The second (necessarily including 53 years of the first period) is 150, being, according to the Chronology we go up, the year of the Birth of the immortal named *Duke* 990, 5th *Thane* of *Lochaber*, father of *Harve* 1010, father of * *Walter* (a faithful Subject and favorite to *Malcolm 3d*) Father of *Walter*, father of *Walter*, * third Hereditary Lord great Stewart of Scotland and Founder of *Walter*, who flourished in the 10th 11th and 12th Centuries, the space of 166 years in the

Reigns of the foreb'd *Alasdair 3d* (*Claspindar 3d* and *Cathar 2d* Murders) *Malcolm 1st*, *David 1st* (*the Usurper*, *Malcol*) and their Sons *Sons Malcolm 2d* (*Donald Bane* and *Donald 2d*, *Lawrence*) *Algon*, *Alvanclir 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 2d*, and *William King of Scotland*.

The 2d Period (including 17 years of the 2d) with *Alasdair* above named, *3d* and *Queen Stewart of Scotland*, father of *Alan*, father of *Malcol*, father of *Lawrence*, father of *James*, father of *Malcol* (who married *Marjorie* Daughter to King *Robert the 1st*) father of *Robert*, 5th Lineal great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of Strathern, who on the death of his uncle King *David 2d*, and in right of his Mother *Marjorie*, took the Throne, in 1329, who flourished in the 12th, 13th, and 14th Centuries, the space of 255 years; in the Reigns of the foreb'd *Alexander 1st*, *David 1st*, *Malcolm 1st*, *William* and their Successors, *Alexander 2d*, *Alexander 3d*, *Queen Margaret* &c. *John Balliol* &c. *Robert 1st*, *David 2d*, &c. Monarchs of Scotland.

The 4th Period (including also 55 years of the 3d) with *Robert 6th* Lineal Lord great Stewart of Scotland and Earl of Strathern, commonly design'd *Robert 2d* (and first of the *Stuarts*) King of Scotland, father of *Robert 3d*, for-

any in the 3d, and a supply in the 4th, which I thought necessary to be added to the 1st, and I thought I might have found an opportunity to have done so, but I have not. But I will say more of this in place here.

My vouchers in the 3d and 4th periods for the 1st and 2d periods, and the current references of our Historians, and toward that of the 3d, they fall under correction, affirming, *viz* Alexander Lord Sneyd to be founder of *Walsley*, whereas from standing Charter proofs, *Walter* great Stewart to *Malcolm* 4th, in that reign founded that Magnificent Abbey.

For Documents and Supporters for the 3d and 4th periods, I have had the advantage of access to Original Charters, and Chartularies of Bishops Sees and Religious Houses, and the publick Records of the Kingdom, &c: whereby I have been enabled to place my account in another light than many of our former Historians have, by discovering their Inadvertencies, Omissions & Additions, if not deliberat Mistakes, and Inventions: Whereby the Reader may perceive that History must submit to the Correction of these valuable Monuments, and fall down and worship and reverently do Homage to, and acknowledge them her Parent, and the great Law by which she ought to act and be determined.

And at any time when chance and inquiry
have thrown these into my hands, I esteemed
them as *David* did *Goliath's* Sword, when he
said *there is none like that, give it me*: And to
prefer any remote Authorities to these sacred
Remains, instructing their very Age, Au-
thors & Persons mentioned, would not only be
a violence done to my temper, and a Robbing
me of a real satisfaction, but also an indignity
offered to the best witnesses of Truth.

Dorset

Dominus or Dair Alao Aethel

SECOND Son to * *Ethel* formerly King
Swiss, was born 870 in the 12 of his
Father of his Uncle *Constantine 2d*: He
in his young and tender age was depriv-
ed of his Father (who outlived the great hopes
conceived of him before he was King, with a
difficult life, after his advancement to Royalty,
which ended in a violent Death in 876 and
the 22 of a Malcontented Reign) he had oc-
casion to be a sharer of the Blessings of the Glo-
rious and Virtuous times of King *Gregory* and
Donald 6th, and on the accession of his brother
Constantine 3d to the Throne; in 903 he was
created Thane of *Lothaber*. His death bears date
in 936, being the 66 of his Age and the 33
of his said brothers Reign, having survived
his Misfortunate Father King † *Arthur* surnamed

the

A

* The *Engl* Antiquaries call him *Alao*, which
in English is *Large* † The *Chronicle* of
Melrose calls him *Alao* for *Alao* and that his
second husband was *Constantine 2d* in 872, and
makes him to be killed in 879.

918; for which he had the reward and Death
of a Traitor, and render'd his name infamous to
all posterity.

PERQUHARR

THANE of Lothbair, by the most probable
account, was born about 920 the 26th
of the Reign of his Grand Uncle *Constantine 3d*,
he succeeded his Father *Murdoc* in 949 and had
the misfortune to be brother to *Donald*, who
in 965 perpetrated a bloody Treason on the
person of his Sovereign King *Duff*. He is said
to have been a great favorite of *Kerath the 3d*,
and Successor to the Vicious King *Gallen*. Some
Authors say he was kill'd at the Battle of
Longcarty, opposing the *Danes*, which is sup-
posed to have happened about 980, in the tenth
of the said *Kerath 3d*, being the 51 of his age,
and 21 years after the death of his Father *Mur-
doc*: leaving Issue, by *Idna* Daughter to *Eric*, de-
scended of *Harold* Earl of *Laden*, Protector of
Norway,

- I. *Kerath*, of whom in the next Chapter,
- II. *Alexander*, an itinerant Bishop.
- III. *Siwilla*, Married to *Constantine* Anno Domini,
to the Ancient family of the *Grahams*.
- IV. *Gunnar*, who turn'd Religious.

KENNETH

THANE of Lothian, on the Authority of a Fragment of *English History*, a very good old Chronicle, was born 850, the 2d of the Reign of *Edward*, he Succeeded his Father *Malcolm* in 887, not only in his Estate and Honour, but also in his Love and Favour with *Alfred* the 3d, to whom, on the above Authority, he was an inward friend, and very forward in the Act of Settlement made in 889, establishing the Succession of the Crown to the next in blood, which before respected any of the Royal Family, who had most interest and favour with the people; which good Law he was increased by the Mother of the Excellent Prince his Ancestor, in 994, and the Throne invaded first by *Canute* 1st, and then in 996 by *Godwin* 1st, who had Fates answerable to their insolent Ambition; but he lived to see the foresaid Law revived by the true Heir of the Crown, *Malcolm* 2, Prince of Cumberland in the 26 of whose Reign he dyed, viz. 1030, and at his age 70 having survived his Father *Pherquhard* 50 years; leaving issue, by *Dunclinda* ** daughter to *Kenneth* the 3d. I. *Banquo*

** Some *Great* gifts have made *Banquo* a Grandchild to *Kenneth* the 3d by a second Son, which mistake it seems they have fallen in by placing a Son for a Daughter.

I. *Englebr.* of whom in the next Chapter.
 II. *Alfred* the Progenitor to the ancient Earls of London; he travelled to Jerusalem and was crowned with the Cross: he founded the Castles of *Inchmarra*, *Inchinnas* and *Upton*.

III. *Cylyf*, married to *Dorothy* Thane of *Strathclyde*, Ancestress to the ancient Earls of *Strathclyde*.

IV. *Gwara* married to *Malcol* Lord of *Bute*.

V. *Alwian*, Married to *Agnes*, Ancestress of the *Carverons*.

VI. *Lewis*, Married to *Lugh* also *Lord*, *Mac Lean*, Ancestress to the *Daglesses*.

BANQUHO

THANE of *Lochaber*, by the Universal consent of *Genealogists*, was born about 990 the 20th year of his Grandfather *Kenneth* the 2d, he succeeded his Father *Kenneth*, in 1020 being the 26 of the Reign of his Uncle King *Malcolm* 2d; under whose Government it may be presumed he hath made a considerable figure, for Reasons already and to be afterward mentioned. But now being thus far entered in our second period, it is fit we call to mind our promise, that our Authors in the main, in this part of our work, are our printed and received Histories, who account that while *Duncan* by Military desert gained the *Scottish Throne*,

who by the best Calculators known to His Majesty, *Arctus* Thane of *Arctus*, one of the Privy of the Royal Blood, as a chief Officer of the Crown, being upon the very brink of the King's ascension to the Government, implor'd *Arctus* Thane and *Stewart*, in gathering in the publick Revenues in some of the remote Provinces, and pursuant to his trust, exercising Justice upon notorious Delinquents, with a severity which became their Offices, he send'd himself haud by the intestine Plot, who form'd a design againt his life, he upon him, kill'd his Servants, seiz'd his Treasures, he himself escaping with many Wounds, & arriving at Court made known to the King the particulars of the Rebellion, who immediatly dispatch'd a Messenger at Armes with offers of Pardon upon Submission, and to denounce punishment in case of obstinacy; but the Rebels taking advantage of the soft Nature of King *Duncan* with whom they had to do, and being puff'd up with their late treasonable success, turn'd insolent, and back'd one Villany with another, by insolvably Murthoring the Messenger, and being headed by one *McDonald*, a powerfull man, and cruel by nature, who by his interest and Friends made the Rebellion very formidable, against whom *Arctus* Thane of *Glenn* Ouse to King *Duncan*, an active and valiant Baron is dispatch'd as Generalissimo, under whom was plac'd the forsaide *Hangubo*, whole

whose March and approach against the Rebels
then emerging, *Leobaldus*, went in faith to *Perce-*
bra self, and such was the Terror that breath-
less *Malcomus*, then many of their best, in-
stantly followed, and those that adhered to *Mal-*
colm became an easy prey to the Royal Ar-
my: He himself escaping, fled to a Castle, and
a spring of *Tadon*, provid'd *Malcomus* not en-
deavour'd his wife and Children, but still in *Mal-*
colm and by such a scandalous death render'd
the black deed of his life, blacker and blacker.

Borgo lying thus Co-partner with *Mal-*
colm in his *Trevels*, stood possid'd of a large
share of his Prince's favour: and about this time
Helio King of *Kernow* and his *Danes* having
invaded *Shetland*, to revenge the deaths and re-
pare the losses of their Ancestours and Friends
sustained under King *Keneth* and *Malcolm* ad,
at *Langport* and *Bury* &c: King *Duncan* on
this Emergent, being roused out of his native
temper, omitted no duty proper for a wife King
and a brave Captain, in providing for his own
and his peoples safety. He assembled an Army
with all the expedition and order he was ca-
pable of, led by himself, *Alban* and *Malcom*,
and encountering the Enemies near *Clack* on
the banks of *North*, after a bloody fight he
was forced to retreat, leaving the field to
a dear bought Victory to the *Danes*, yet re-
solving to recover of better success another day or so
lost himself and *Malcom* entered the *Castle*
of *Perth* situated on the banks of *Yth*.

And *Zimond*, abundantly stuff'd with all necessary Provisions, while *M'beth* headed the Army some Miles distant, with whom the King from his Garrison, notwithstanding of a Siege now formed against him by King *Suloo*, kept an exact Correspondence by the wise management of *Banquho*, the Castle being attack'd and defended vigorously from without and within, so that by Prisoners or other Accidents of War, each had Observations of the others strength and Circumstances: the *Scots* understood that the *Danes* were no less weakened than themselves in the late Battle, and that there was great scarcity in their Camp: on the other hand the *Danes* found the Castle Strong, and plenty within it, and the active *M'beth* encouraging and recruiting the Army with fresh hopes and supplies: to spin out time, was the business of the one, and to improve every minute and advantage with the outmost diligence and Vigour, was the only interest of the other: so that very necessity which spur'd the Besiegers to sudden action, obliged the Defenders to accelerate a Treaty, but a signed one, & clogg'd with such Growth Dilators, and Articles which lull'd the necessitous *Dane* secure, while the *Scots*, were making all things ready to execute a Siege.

For while this last Treaty was thus on foot, the *Scots* having wisely foreseen the Circumstances of the *Dane* required supplies to pre-

most a Fairing to render them defenceless,
which might prove fatal in the end to follow,
had made large Provisions prepared with
the assistance of the joint of nobility and
Gentry, who were ready to offer & other be-
nevolence to assist in such a charitable
Enterprise to the hungry and half starved Doves,
who daily received the fatal Complaint,
and crammed their empty Stomachs with the
infected Livres and Mors. while *Schmucke*
advertised *Marble's* how affairs stood, who
lay at *Islandville*, about seven Miles distant
from *Berke*, whose fall in approach and
bloody sword made an easy prey of the in-
fected and sleeping Doves, King *Scum*
in self escaping, with a poor train of Men
in company, having not only lost his Land
Forces but also his Mariners, who came to
recruit his mouldering Army, and be sharers
with their companions in their good and bad
Fortunes: and with the small remains of his
Fleet, man'd one Vessel, returning home,
fill'd with disappointments, indignation
and Revenge, leaving his Royal Navy for-
lorn, and exposed to the mercy of Waves
and Storms, which was violently toss'd and
shattered by contrary Tides, and strong
East Winds, and returning agast one another
were driven in a gale and sunk in the
mouth of *Ten*, at a place ever since call'd
Drowned Men's, dangerous and well known
to Seamen of every Nation, who in the

proved the Scots were freed from the present
 Uninterrupted Danger, but not from the future
 danger of their powerful and restless Neigh-
 bours for the spoils of the final were fever
 divided and the Scots, since ever, did so
 full and ready, success, when Charles
 King of England, after labours to a still his
 brother James with both favour of Men and
 provisions, or as one write to fill upon the
 Scots at once, and revenge the late over-
 throw obtained by his Countrymen, had
 found out a great Plan with a new power of
Danes, who, landing at *Kinghorn*, acted all
 manner of Cruelty in the Province of *Fife*,
 spreading ruin in Places, Persons, Churches
 Against Sex, that were the objects of Fire,
 Furie, Sword, Lust or the various Passions
 of an incensed Enemy.

To divert this impetuous Torrent, Wise
Bonquo and Valiant *Macbeth* are dispatched
 with an Army of choice Troops, whose love
 to their Countrey and hatred to the *Danes*
 fired their Courage, and promised them suc-
 cess, and encountering their Enemy, obtain-
 ed an absolute Victory, which ushered in a
 Peace, by which the Scots forced the *Danes*
 to leave their Land in *Arbroath*, a small is-
 land in the River of *Forth*, and the *Danes*
 could thence never re-enter Scotland, in
 any manner, in a hostile manner.

Thus, the *Scots* were free from the threat
 of *Kinghorn* and *Arbroath*, which perhaps will not

meet with much credit from some, but find-
 ing others have taken it, having some con-
 nection with subsequent facts; I shall here
 place it in its due order, and is as follows.
 That *Don Alonso* and *Alonso* being on
 their Journey to the Town of *Ferris*, where
 King *Don Alonzo* kept his Court, and dis-
 covering themselves in a Wood, while their
 Train lay at a distance, there appeared to
 them three Women in Antique Figure and
 Dress, one of which Saluted *Alonso*,
 Thane of *Orange*, which was his Paternal
 Inheritance, and Thane of *Colden*, and the
 third King of *Scotland*. *Banquo* gathering
 Spirit told them this was unequal dealing
 to be so liberal of their Complements to his
 companions and so sparing to him, the one
 of them answered, he ought not to envy
 his friends fate though a King, seeing his
 Death would be violent, and his Posterity
 Dishonoured and extinguished; whereas, con-
 tinues the Prophecy, altho you, *Banquo*,
 shall not attain to Sovereignty, yet a time
 shall come that from your posterity shall is-
 sue a Race of Kings, who shall Govern our
 Scots through all Ages. Thus said, they dis-
 appeared, and left the two Thanes to gaze
 upon one another, who looked on what
 past, as no better than a Dream, till *Alonso*
 arriving at Court had the Thane of
Colden conferred upon him, which ac-
 complished one part of the prediction, and

encouraged *Mrs. Audley* to enter the
 service of *Stratford*; for considering
 that though he was of the Royal Blood,
 yet the King having Chosen him the Lord of
 Sudbury, he was all his Title and Honour
 to the Crown, therefore taking advantage of
Mrs. Audley's ready service, he ingrati-
 ated whole management of affairs, and by all
 ways and means endeavored to render
 him self essential, and as if of his own re-
 maining mind, he had not been pro-
 voked enough to startle his intended Ambition,
 he was extremely haunted with the picture
 of his friend and cruel Wife, whose
 insatiable desire, actually to be a Master of
 Royalty, encouraged his design, with all
 the flattering insinuations that Wit could in-
 vent for *Audley* receive; that the Blood
 of the King was the first step to the Throne,
 and having formed a party and all things
 answering his wishes, he gave vent to his
 Villany in the unnatural Assassination of
 good King *Duncan* at *Lucy's* house, who dyed
 of his Wounds at *Elgin* in 1199. in the 6th
 year of his Reign.

Upon these foundations *Macbeth* entered
 upon the Government, and was scarce accom-
 plish'd in his Throne, when reflecting that his
 success had proven his part of the sayings
 of those strange-like Women, he began to
 entertain deep jealousies against *Malcolm*,
 he knew him to be a powerful man and of
 great

and so forth, and at length concluded that he
was of the Blood Royal, and by a Con-
fession of the Clerk of the Chamber to
the Queen, that he was the King's Son, and
Macbeth himself, as before, by his Father
Gave the first Line of the Line from the great
Kings of the Line, to the High Duke of the
Crown, and * Grandchild to Kenneth the
Third, by his Mother's Daughter, Daughter
to that King: so that this way he found out
one degree nearer to Jane than Macbeth
himself, who was Son of Duke, second
Daughter to Macbeth's Son to Kenneth
the 3d. So that the Great Buchanan, who
rarely interrupts the thread of his General
History, has, by the by, very good ground
to write of Banquo, that he was *homo po-
rens, industrius & regio jam sanguine indus-
tus* and else where --- *Hominem aciem &
equitatis uicem cultorem*. These things
all put together, made Banquo very terrible
to Macbeth, and augmented his fears to
that degree, that he thought their Lives in-
compatible: however he dissimulated his ha-
tred while he contrived to destroy, and
having treated Banquo and his Sons, with
many others, at a Royal entertainment which
being ended, while Banquo was return-
ing from Court to his dwelling place, he
was set upon by a band of mercenary Rus-
sians, secret Instruments of Macbeth's
Treason, and was killed upon the
Spot

Spent with his three Sons, Malcolm, Phae-
stus, & Emeric, and their Mothers, &
the American in the Maryland Bay
thence sailed Northward, by the Coun-
cil of the King, and other Intervening
aiders.

Thus let this great man, a Sacrifice to
a more just and temperate from Tyranny
and excessive Intemperance. He & his
sons and some of his followers have charged
Bengabe with premeditation to King Ben-
cane's Death, but in this he may be suspected,
being Malcolm's instrument and Malcolm's
forecited *aggritatis unicuique cultorem*,
say very much to remove the aspersion,
Bengabe's Death is reckoned to have hap-
pened in 1045, the 30th or 40th year of the
Usurper Malcolm, the 72d of his Age, hav-
ing Survived his Father Bengulard 13 years;
leaving surviving Issue by his Cousin Maud,
by some called Maldovina, Daughter to Pha-
stus Thane of Athol;

- 1. Fleamish, by some called Fleannus, of
whom above and also in the next Chapter.
- 2. Bentrux, Married to Malcolm Macduff
Thane of Jife.
- 3. Cassik, Married to Frederick, Ancestress
to the Uperians.

FLEANCH

Son of Banquo, I have of Lennox's Son
 Birth is placed in the year 1600. the
 18 year of Macbeth's. This died in 1617,
 he was the forward messenger to King
 Macbeth of his Father and that of his cruel
 Death, then having no suspicion of the
 Author or the cause, and being wholly ig-
 norant who were the Assassins. Macbeth
 no less rejoiced inwardly at the Death of
 Banquo and his other Sons, than he was
 troubled for the preservation of Fleance: his
 guilty mind was racked with continual appre-
 hensions. Fleance's addition of Royal Blood
 from his Mother. *Vid. Pag. 13.* beside what
 he derived from his Father, and Youth be-
 ing aspiring, and fortune his companion,
 all increased his fears: in short, he almost
 looked upon Fleance as the person pointed
 at, in the sayings of one of the three wise
 women, and woud the least discovery
 might lead him to revenge his Father's
 Death, and in one minute rob him of his
 Usurped Crown and Life.

These things made him call about him
 to upbraid the innocent Youth, but while he
 was banish'd in framing the Engine, he was
 whipt and about Court, then himself was
 the end and pro-poser of the mischief.

of Banquo and his Sons, and that *Fleance* was no less aimed at than the rest of the Family; who now being convinced of his danger, provided for his safety, by an expeditious flight, and rendered the Tyrants new Plots abortive; (for who can Plot against Heaven?) for he was the care of Providence and preserved to be the common Parent of illustrious Heroes and Royal Princes.

Fleance's first retreat was to the Court of *Malcolm Kennore* Prince of *Cumberland* rightful Heir of the Crown of *Scotland*, where the interview must have been melancholy; considering their cases were both to pity and irredeemable for the time; both their Fathers falling by one Bloody hand, who had sufficient power to support himself and keep the one from the Possession of the Crown, and the other from a large Inheritance. From *Cumberland* he removed to *North-Wales*, where his noble deportment rendered him very gracious with *Griffith ap Ieuelin*, Prince of that Country, the beauty of whose Daughter *Asia* charmed him with the most tender and restless Passion in the World; to her his Addresses proved agreeable and Successful, (for who can resist Love from youth and unresisted to Death?) and made the comedy stronger a happy Bridgroom in the full possession of her affection. [Some Authors have given another name to this, and write the intended far tell to be given with *Gill*

by *Fleance* without Marriage, &c. But the assertion of the Great *Gentlemen*, who expressly call her his Wife, weighs more with us than a whole Legion of unthinking fabulous and prejudiced Authors, and our MSS. of *Gentlemen*, our *Highland Schanachies*, yet let me tell the *Wallo* *hards* sufficiently support our Account.]

But what fate of the world wants great mixtures of trouble? the manner of his Marriage being so new, that *Clandestine*, procured the displeasure of Prince *Griffith* his Father in Law, and drew upon him the Envy of several *Wallo* Lords. Envy, who can stand against it? It is a mean but prevailing passion; especially in Natives against Strangers, the never so deserving; and thus armed prejudice, fell heavy upon this brave Gentleman, and robb'd him of his life, and the World of his Services. His untimely Death fell out in *Anno* 1045 the 6th year of the Usurpation of *Macbeth*, the 25th year of his age, having survived his Father *Barquhar* three years: Leaving issue by his wife *Malin* Daughter to the above *Griffith* Prince of North Wales,

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *Flonella*, born after her Fathers death and brought up in a Nunnery with her Mother.

WALTER

1661 of that Name and Line, Lord
 Great Stewart of Scotland by Interest
 more, Son of *Flora*, was born 1649, the
 5th year of Charles's Conquest, and was
 brought up near to and in the Court of his
 Grandfather Prince *Oriskany*: in his youn-
 der Age, he gave many signs of a Bold and
 undaunting Spirit, which made his Com-
 panions frequently feel the smart of his
 Blows in their common plays and scuffling.
 There no former made him strong, than he
 was observed to bear an insupportable hatred
 to one *Onega*, a Well Gentleman, the repri-
 ted Murderer of his Father, and watched
 all opportunities to satisfy his Revenge upon
 him, which at length he executed, and al-
 though he was the Supposed Author of the
 fact, yet the enquiry was stilled, and he
 was let at by his Grandfather Prince *Oriskany*
 before the way back of this vice in
 and Prince *Oriskany* being driven from his
 Possession and in 1664, brought to his end
 by Treachery, *Walter* afforded no longer
 room for the young Gentleman, who
 was strongly suspected of the late Crime,
 and knew that a full discovery would com-
 pletely ruin him, therefore he presented his
 Father by a secret flight to the Court of
 England.

Edmund the Confessor, where his Day was
 kept, then, because of a difference with one
Osbe (a Minister and favourite of the
 powerful *Harold, Earl of Wessex*) who
 spoke contemptuously of the *Wessex*, and justifi-
 ed the hard usage and treatment which
Osbe had given *Edmund*, upon which he
 killed him on the spot, and escaped beyond Sea
 to his Kinsman *Alan, Sumner* the King,
 Earl of *Britany*, a remote relation of his
 Mother, and was one of his perils at the
 famous Battle of *Hastings*, *October 14, 1066*
 (with *William Duke of Normandy*, who that
 day made himself Conqueror of *England*)
 His noble behaviour there, and the cor-
 rection which he received from the Favourite
 of that Great and Valiant King, that he
 thought him very worthy of his Alliance,
 and gave him in Marriage his Daughter
Christina, his only Child by *Emma* his first
 Wife, Daughter to *Sinwald* Earl of *Northum-*
berland, but although he was one of the
 instruments in the abovementioned notable
 Victory, yet he was but a short while a sha-
 rer of the fruits of it; for being a secret fa-
 vourer of *Edgar Etheling's* Title to the Crown
 of *England*, and openly applauding the great
 generosity of *Malcolm* King of *Scots*, he was
 brow'd upon by some of the great ones about
 Court, and advertised by his Father in Law
 that he stood in danger, whereupon he retir'd
 to his Father, and remained with him till

as to King *Mabech* *Nearby*, who gave him a reception honorable to the Court and Army, together of his Family, Merit and other Circumstances, and in lieu of his services to his Master, the inheritance of his Estates, he rewarded him with the Barony of *Rosier*, *Isle* and many other Lands, and was made up, and got of the Crown.

And by a tract of good services especially in *Blackburne*, he raised his Character to that degree, that he was look'd upon to have on the accomplishments of a compleat General: and in 1671. two rebellions bursting out, the one in *Gallogay* and the other in the *Isles*, he was appointed King *Mabech*'s Lieutenant, and intrusted with a Royal Army and first marching against the Rebels of *Gallogay*, with wonderful expedition, he fell upon them, killed their General *Mabech* and routed his Army; and with the like celerity and success, invaded the frighted *Islanders*, and with the utmost severity punished the surviving Heads of the Rebellion, and likewise by his dextrous skill in Civil affairs calm'd the minds of the people, and having restored Peace to the Nation, he returned to Court loaded with Trophies and applause, where King *Mabech* rewarded him with the use of Arms and many Lands in *Gallogay* and the County of *Argyle*, all taken at his conquest by the late Rebellion: and to maintain the memory of his good services

to the Crown (*vide Versesgen P. 255*) and his Princes favour, he was created hereditary great *Stewart* or *Seneſcal* of Scotland. In Latin *Seneſcallus* and *Domest.* &c.] Which words are very expressive and import several capacities, as chief Administrator of the Revenues of the Crown and Barbaquies (which perhaps occasioned our great *Stewart* our Kings Ancestour to staine for Anna a *Red Obachie*) which high Office made him most considerable; all inferior Chamberlains, Forreſters and Servants being his Substitutes & accountable to him. In the Royal Palace, he was what some call *Grand Maistre de palais* or *majoridoma*. Which I am understand of *Magister hospitii*, which is the sacrifice & of a more limited Jurisdiction, for our *Domest* or *Seneſcallus* superintended in the Family over the *Buttlerius*, *parriculus*, *piſſar*, *braciator*, *magister cocus*, *pincerna*, *officiarius camerae Regis* & *Aula* & *coquina*, *lardarius*, *janitor*, *clerici libertationis domus domini regis* & *probatioris domus domini Regis* & *coquina facior ignis in aula*, &c. &c. and there was a distinct Council in which he presided for ordering the affairs of the Household, & determined as to provisions, differences, punishments, & events &c. &c. and at all great Solemnities, he always made a splendid appearance; And altho his Figure was no less considerable in time of War, for he had not only then the leading of the Vassals & men of his own ample Functions,

but all added to death, he had the chief com-
mand over the Kings Military Forces, and
those that depended immediately upon his
great Office as Stewart, which was, being
sworn his Train to a very considerable num-
ber, and some great Officers assisting, he had
by virtue of his Office the Privilege of
bearing a Royal Banner display'd in the Day
of Battle, before that part of the Army
under his Command, &c. I. Of which
eminent station he was found worthy by ma-
ny grateful returns and repeated Acts of Loy-
alty to his Sovereign, and a wife and steady
management in the affairs of his great & dif-
ficult Post; And having done all that in
him lay to repair the misfortunes and wounds
of his Family, he rais'd it to a new pitch of
Grandeur, and may justly be reckoned the
second founder, and dyed in 1093, the 45
year of Malcolms the 2d, Aged 52, having
inviwed his Father Fleance 52 years lowing
issue by his Wife Christian, Daughter to Alan
Earl of Britany.

1. Alan, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. William.

3. Edgar.

4. Malcolm.

5. Fleance.

6. Walter, who assuming other designations
than from their Fathers Office, their me-
mories are swallowed up in different families.

7. *Margaret*, Married to *Simon Ancestow*,
to the *Viscount*.

8. *Anna*, Married to *Gilpin*, a great Lord
in *South Wales*.

9. *Helen*, Married to *Isabella*, Ancestow
to the *Abbot*.

ALAN

FIRST of that Name, and a Hereditary
Lord great Stewart of Scotland, was
Born about 1073, the 16 year of *Malcolm*
the 3d, Surnamed *Canmore*, about whose reg-
ular Court for the most part he was Educated.
On the Death of his renowned Father
William in 1093, he traveled to Foreign
Courts, by which absence he was neither a
batter nor witness in the successive Usurpations
of the Throne by *Donald Bane*, and *Duncan*,
the first Lawful Brother, and the other
base Son to the above King *Malcolm*: and liv-
ing in an Age when Christian Princes and
great men were zealously bent to recover
Palestine out of the hands of the Infidels, he
joined the *Crossed* in 1096, and was with
the good and great *Godfrey Duke of Bordeaux*
in 1097, in the Battle of *Dagupan* against
Schyma General of the *Turks*: and in 1098
and 1099 at the *Bloody Siege* and taking
of the Cities of *Antioch* and *Jerusalem*, and
after having stayed some time in this

Early War, he returned in the Reign of *Edgar* the Great King of *Scotland*, with great reputation to his Country, and a share of the spoils of the Barons of the Court, and lived in great favour with two great Princes, *Alexander* the First, and *David* his Brother: though in the Reign of the latter, his Figure and services were less conspicuous, and necessary, than in the Reigns of his Youth. Old Age, and the early appearance of his excellent Son *William* on the Stage of the World.

§ In three Confirmation Charters by *Cospatrick* 3d of that name, and 2d Earl of *Dunbar*, one to the Church of *Durham* of the Church of *Ederbain*; and in an other, to the Church of *Melrose*, of the Lands of *Hereford* and *Spot*; and in a third, of the Lands of *Edendas* to *Belias* Son of *Auttered* by *Wal-*
lans Son of *Cospatrick*; to which 3 Charters, all demonstratively granted towards the close of the Reign of King *David* who dyed 1015, *Alan Dopifer* is a Witness, who may be, without stretch, presumed to be the *Alan* of whom we now treat: seeing after this no *Alan Dopifer* is to be found: and immediately in the Reign of *Malcolm* the Fourth, there is a common witness to his Charters, *William* of *Forbes* at all assigned *Dopifer* or *Dungfallus*. I have observed no other *Dopifer* in the Reign of King *David* than this *Alan* alone, which would be a convincing proof in itself that time too remote to be brought forward to be a witness

condescendence, and by a little more
 for all imaginable learning, believing the
 first mention, and particular experiences of
 the Sea in the life of the Father, I have ad-
 vanced to write an imaginary Chronology
 of their births, with all the Cautions and
 antient Collections, and the materials con-
 tained, and comparisons of things together,
 but withall, with a submission to the Cor-
 rection and Censure of late Discoverers of
 down our Monuments of equal Candour with
 my self, and of better judgement and bet-
 ter Observation, and with this Advertise-
 ment, I shall listen and introduce *Walter*,
 the Son in the Line in our 3d Period.]

But I must first inform you that this
Alan died 1132 the last of the Reign of
Matth. the fourth in the 79th of his Age,
 having survived his Father *Walter* 59 years,
 leaving Issue by *Margaret* Daughter to *Per-*
gus de Galveia Baron, Lord of *Galloway*.

1. *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *Alan*, design'd *Adam Filius Alani Da-*
piferi in the Charters of *Coldingham*, *Mel-*
rose and *Coldstream*.
3. *Simon*, call'd *Frater* to *Walter Filius*
Alan *Dapifer* in the Chartulary of *Passay*,
 and brother to *Robert* (Ancestour to the
 Noble Family of *Bojds*.) design'd in the
 mentioned Register, *Nepos* to the above
Walter Filius Alan *Dapifer*.

WALTER

THE Second of that Name, and third Hereditary Great Steward of Scotland, Son and Heir of Alan, by our Appurition was born in the 1108 year of the Christian Era, the first of the Reign of King Alexander 1st, his Education was suitable to the times and his Quality. About 1143, in the tenth year of King David 1st, he is a Common Witness to his Charters, join'd with William Cumin Chancellour, Hugh Marshall afterward Constable, and Fergus de Colmeik &c. and is design'd all that Reign *Walterus filius Alani*, without any other Addition (his Father Alanus Dapifer being then alive) and being so eminent in the Court, and favour of that great Prince, we must necessarily form a very advantageous Character of him, and may justly suppose that he was more than a Spectator in the different Scenes of that warlike and Religious Reign. He succeeded his aged Father Alan in 1153 in the first year of Malcolm 4th, in the earliest of whose Charters and in other Grants by many eminent Persons, about the same time, he is design'd *Filius Alani, Dapifer* &c. In 1160, that King gave him the Lands of *Birchington*, and *Levenfoot*, as fully and freely as they were possess'd by his Grandfather King David, likewise *Molle* heretofore

Incredibly and as freely as any Earl or Baron in the Kingdom of Scotland hold their Lands of the Crown, in which grant he is design'd *Walter filius Alani Senescalli meus*. And before the moving of Edward the First he is at that time possess'd of *Argyll, Bute and Lorn*. He founded the famous Abbey of *Passay* for Monks of the *Benedictine Order*, and endow'd it with large Lands and Revenues, and many Immunities which Foundation is confirm'd by the aforesaid King, in the above-mention'd year. [And here *Doctor Lupton* must be taken notice of, who hath led his followers, and his and their Readers into a mistake, relating the Founder of *Passay* to be *Alexander* by name, which Error of his is less excuseable, he being a Church-man, seeing his access to the Chartularies of *Abbeys* and *Bishops Sees*, or his Correspondence with those who had them in keeping, might have rend'z'd his information easy and himself secure, and in hundreds of instances would have discovered to him, that *Walter* was his Name who flourish'd in this Period of time.] This Royal Charter expresseth him *Walterus filius Alani Dapifer meus*. So it is plain that at that time *Dapifer* and *Senescallus* were understood to import one and the same Senie, Signification and Office.

Through the Course of this Reign, one *Sumarled*, the powerful Lord of *Argyll* rebell'd as

before his return to *Princelips Island*, he was
 a *Chellian* was ship'd to the *King* by *Chellian*
King of Agora, and altho he was bound only
 to *Princelips*, yet he revolted and changed the
 Title of *King of the Isles*, and brought them
 under his Subjection: he now fit out a Fleet
 his intent to revenge his former disgrace; and
 altho he proudly thought that he could not
 promote himself further in an usurped Domi-
 nion, without aspiring to higher undertakings
 (for Ambition knows no bounds) and seeing
 he had an hour above a Subject, he therefore
 would ass the Sovereign, and resolved at one
 bold stroke to cut the Crown from his *Anti-
 roche's* head, and place it on his own, & sancti-
 fy his Life in the Cause. Pursuant to this,
 he now made all necessary preparations, as to
 Transport Ships and Ammunition from *Island*,
Norway and the *Isle of Man*, and transported
 the *Islanders*, and inhabitants of *Agora* to his
 own mind, and having placed his Troops,
 reviewed his Army and Kanterment his Fleet,
 consisting of 1090 sail barks Boats and Car-
 rocks &c, on an appointed day *June 2164*
 he gave the signal and set out, he sail'd with as
 vain hopes as his Sails were with an unpropre-
 rous Wind, and being unresolv'd upon what
 place to make his first descent, he coasted about
 for some days, which alarm'd all the Loyal
 Subjects, and gave them time to unite and
 gather Spirits. And at last as if he had prov'd

the way to his own destruction, he sail'd in
 the open River Clyde, till the Tide was ex-
 ceeding, and the current of the Water, and
 want of breadth and depth, brought his
 timber Vessels to the ground, which were as
 great as landed, which put him and his Ar-
 my in great Confusion, beside the great disad-
 vantage he lay at, because of the narrow-
 ness of the River; however, amidst these difficulties
 he dispos'd things in the best Order he could
 and landed on the West side of the River, a-
 bout *White below Glasgow*, and advance-
 ing forward in *Buslaw*, to make way for his
 Chambers, and to provide for their security.
 But before his Forces were wholly landed, or
 he strengthened by an union of his Confede-
 rates and Mercenaries, he was oppos'd by our
Walter, Great Stewart of Scotland, Hereditary
Lord of the Province, who with his Son *Alan*
 and a choice Band of his Retainers, and other
 dutiful Subjects, gave the Rebels a brisk at-
 tack, who after a bloody Conflict, made
 a disorderly Retreat to their Carrochs and o-
 ther Boats, leaving *Dugal* imaginary King
Summers's Son and Heir Appointed in the Field,
 and himself a miserable Captive, who in lieu
 of Lands, and of mounting a Throne, was
 first made a miserable Goat, and mounted on
 a Chub to the Terror and Example of wise
 Posterity.

This surprising and opportune desert of his

is reported and terrible Enemy without place
 sent to the Court and all good Counsellors,
 and flattered the Crown against James re-
 sistance and also gave convincing proofs that
 the Lord Great Steward, by his Chancery
 Officers in a most Critical juncture, had receiv-
 ed very much of the Government, which he
 did not deserve, not only gave the generous
 performance great satisfaction, but also on that ac-
 count the King, Honours, Royal bounty and Ef-
 fect were bestowed upon him, as distinguish-
 ing Marks due to Verne, Loyalty, and such
 Special Services.

It is clear, by the last Observation, that a-
 bout this Time (and probably to commemo-
 rate his late service) he gave to the Religious
 of *Dunfermlin*, two complete Tons, one in his
 Burgh of *Ranffra*, and the other in *Inverkeith-
 ing*. To the first of which Grants, *Engorlam*
 the Kings Chancellor is a Witness, as to the
 Second, *Walter* his own Chamberlain.

In *December 1165* his good Master *Malcolm*
 4th dying, in the day of his Interment, for the
 respect he bore to that Kings Soul, as also for
 those of his own Fathers and Mothers, he
 gives 24 Acres to *Dunfermlin* lying in the
 bounds of the Burgh. To which deed *Rich-
 ard* and *Andrew* Bishops of *St. Andrews* and
Katenes are witnesses, as is *Nicolaus* the de-
 ceased and the then Kings Chancellor.

And as the favour of King *Malcolm* to him
 was great, so it was no ways returned by the

young William King, the Son of his Brother, and
 Successor to the Throne, who could not re-
 spect even him for so his Age, Office, Merit,
 and Service; in whose Court he was not
 much valued, and a crowd of Nobles in his most
 intimate Acquaintance. For the first 20 years of
 his reign, during which space (generally
 speaking) he is a witness to the last of the
 Kings Edward, at several places and different
 Courts, at which he is design'd *Willelmus Rex
 filius regis Edwardi*, he is frequently, as are his
 Successors, his Son *Alas* and his Grand Child
Walter, placed in order next to the Clergie and
 Chancellour, and before the Barons and other
 greatest men of those times.

Altho' the Court and Camp are the Stage
 whereon he acted the part of a Loyal Subject
 and a good Country-man, yet, now finding
 Age, and its natural consequences approaching,
 he gave attendance rarely, and only on choice
 occasions: making his presence matter of civi-
 lity to the one, and of absolute necessity to
 the other.

There too at the main he applied himself
 to such works of Piety, as that Age thought
 most religious: He was at great expence in
 contributing to, and at no less pains to accom-
 pish the building, and other structures of the
 Church and Abbey of *Wigorn*: He gave to his
 Abbey and Religious of *Wobeser*, the Lands
 of *Wobeser*, and the large Tract of Land
 called *Wobeser*, which was the Land and

should on the North Side of the water of *Abd*,
 and not only the liberty of fishing in these
 Becks in that River, but also the Liberty of
 one of three Mills at the mouth thereof, more
 over the whole Burge (& one caruage of
 a Channel-land) of his Towns limited by *Dun-*
negles, Esfingh, and Glengoch, &c. All in
 the Shire of *Str.* In which Great King *David*,
Earl Henry his Son, *Malcolm* the 4th, King
William, *Earl David* and his own Ancestors
 and Successors are remembered with a singu-
 lar tenderness and respect; he also gave to the
 Abbot and Religious of *Kelso*, 1000s. near the
 Burgh of *Roxburgh*, an Acre in *M. S.*, and two
 parcels of Land in *Ranfrem*. But to con-
 sult to such Particulars, would be to make a
 review of the Registers of the most part of the
 Abbeyes in this Kingdom, to whom he was a
 Benefactor, altho' this would show his Bounty,
 and in some measure the extent and greatness
 of his Estate, yet it would swell this Work
 above its designed Proportion.

Thus he liv'd an illustrious Example of
 Piety and Vertue, in the uninterrupted Favour
 of three Wise and Valiant Kings; And was an
 Ornament to the Court in times of Peace, and
 a faithfull Support to the Crown in time of
 War; and however equal'd, not excell'd by
 his Contemporaries. And being arriv'd at the
 Age of 71, and spent through Fatigues in the
 Service of his King and Country, he pay'd
 his last Debt to Nature in 1177, the thirteenth

of the Reign of King *William*, furnished the
Lyon, having survived his Father 27
 years, and was inter'd in the Abbey Church
 of *Fesham*, before the High Altar, leaving He-
 ir by his Wife *Efchina de Melia*, Mistress of
 the Lands of *Mell* in the Shire of *Rox-
 burgh*.

1. *Alan*, of whom in the next Chapter.

2. *Walter*, whose Son *William* is design'd
 about 1185, in Charters, to the Abbey of
Melrose, *Willelmus Filius Walteri, Depos A-
 lani Hereditari*.

3. *Margaret*, mentioned in the Chartul-
 ary of *Fesham*.

A L A N

SECOND of that name and 4th Hereditary
 Lord *Treasurer* of Scotland, Son and
 Heir of *Walter*, was Born in 1140, in the
 16th of *David* the 1. In his Education he
 had the Advantages of the Example and in-
 struction of a wise Parent to form his mind
 in virtuous habits & Principles. In 1164 in the
 24th of his Age, the 12th of *Malcolm* the 4th,
 he assisted his Father *Walter*, in the memo-
 rable over-throw of the Notable Rebel *Su-
 mered*, as is before related in its proper
 place. During his Fathers Life, he is design-
 ed in Charters, *Alanus Filius Walteri Dapi-
 fer*, upon whose Death in 1170 he Suc-
 ceeded

gave him, and always after in the Grants
of King William, of others, &c. of his own, he
bequeathed to *Alan filius Walteri Dapifer*
suum, and *Alan filius Will. fil. Dapifer*
Beati Scottorum. He confirm'd all those
Charters of his Father to the Abbots of *Rich-*
mont and *Fetherston*. He gave to God, *St.*
Mary, *St. Benedict*, and the Religious of
Canterbury, of the *Speculan* Order, one compact
Tun in his Burgh of *Rippon*. Adjacent to
the Church yard, and the liberty of one
Moor for fishing, between in *Clend*, which
Dowd respects the Souls of King *David* 1st.
Earl *Henry* his Son, and *Malcolm* the 4th.
his Grand Child, and the Souls of the Gran-
te, and his Ancestours and Successours: al-
so he gave and claim quitted, in pure Alms,
to the Religious of *Melrofs*, a Pasturage on
the west side of *Ledre*: likeways the Lands
of *Baremor* and *Godenech*, which they held
of *Richard Waleis*. Moreover he Dotes an
Annual Summ of Money, payable always
at *Pentecost*, out of his Lands in the Vil-
lage of *Thirlstane*, to buy Wax to be Light at
the Altar of *St. Mary* in *Melrofs*.

In 1190. he gave to the Abbot and Reli-
gious of *Keiss*, many Lands lying in the Ba-
rony

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†: Breteyn, hath most unaccountably pass-
ed over this Alan in silence, and left him
out of the Line.

King of France, in which Year he imitated the Example of his Grand-Father *Alan*, and was crowned with the Cross, and was one of those illustrious Worthies who attended *Philip King of France*, who with *Richard King of England* &c. were engaged in a Holy-War against the *Turks*, and was at the Siege and taking of *Rhodes*, in the Month of *July 1306*, and having passed through innumerable dangers, he returned home from a successful Expedition, which although it costed millions, but disappointments, at the Expedition and Enterprise merited Praise.

In 1197 a difference breaking out betwixt the *Valleys* and *Fernis* in the Kings Property, in the County of *Albany*, on the matter of Boundaries, and powerful and factious men of the Neighbourhood, instigated by *Harold Earl of Cornes*, *Ormay*, and *Fleatland*, who clandestinely sent them Auxiliaries, headed by his Sons *Roderick* and *Torj*, two intrepid Youths: to inquire into this matter, and to compose affairs, *Alan*, Son of *Walter* Lord great *Stewart* to the King, was sent, who tryed all the Arts of Wisdom and Experience to bring things to an accommodation, but in vain, therefore he had recourse to other measures, and set up the Royal Standard at the Town of *Ferness*, which was taken up by all the Loyal Subjects in the neighbouring Countreys, making up a Body

of choice Troop, which he led on, to find out the Rebels, who were completing their preparations at *Boarnet*, near to which place he bravely attacked them, killed *Roderick* their General, sent to the Earl *Harald* with his own hand; disordered, distressed and put to flight those impudent invaders of the Fair-land of the Crown, and this accomplished by the Force of courage and the Sword which he could not effect by Prudence and gentler Methods, by which means Earl *Harald* was so humbled that he gave his Son *Torfin* a hostage for his better behaviour.

And this seems to be the last considerable Scheme that this great man effected; The remaining part of his life having produced no extraordinary Occasions. He was by all that can be concluded upon from Antient and scattered fragments, most Religious according to the times; as his Monifications to Abbays and his adventures in the Holy-War do sufficiently witness, and wise, loyal & courageous, honoured by his Prince, esteemed by his fellow subjects, and dyed loved and Lamented by both in 1224, in the 40th of the Reign of *William* Sur-named the Lion, in the 64 of his Age, and survived his Father *Walter* 26 years, and was interred in the Abbey Church of leaving issue by his first Daughter to *Algerund* Earl of *Marr*, *Walter*, of whom in the next Chapter.

WALTER

WALTER

THIRD of the name of *Walter*, and yet
 Henry Lord Great Stewart of
 Scotland, Son and Heir to *Alan*,
 Steward to *William* Sur-named the Lyon, was
 Born in 1173, in the 8th year of that Reign,
 and Succeeded his Father in 1204, in the
 40 of the above-mentioned King, he first
 designes himself in Charters *Walterus Filius*
Alani filii Walteri Depifer Regis Scotie, and
 afterwards *Walterus Filius Alani Senescallus*
et Senescallus Domini Regis Scotie, which lat-
 ter designation he seems to have adher'd to
 from 1214. In the first of *Alexander* the
 second, and for ever after he laid aside the
 word *Depifer*, and appears plainly to be
 the first of this Line, who impos'd *Senesc-*
callus or Stewart as Sur-name on his young-
 er Children, which was before restricted to
 the Office, and only given to the Represen-
 tative of the Line. This is that *Walter*,
 Stewart of Scotland, whom our Historians
 design of *Dundonald*: he confirm'd all those
 Grants of his Antecessors to the Abbays of
Abelros, *Passay*, and *Kells*, &c. And gives
 them additional Donations of Churches,
 Mills, Forests and Woods, with relaxati-
 on & new privileges, &c. in his Lands of *Inver-*
wick, *Stirling*, *Perth*, *Marble*, *Mallo*, *L-*
gandy, &c.

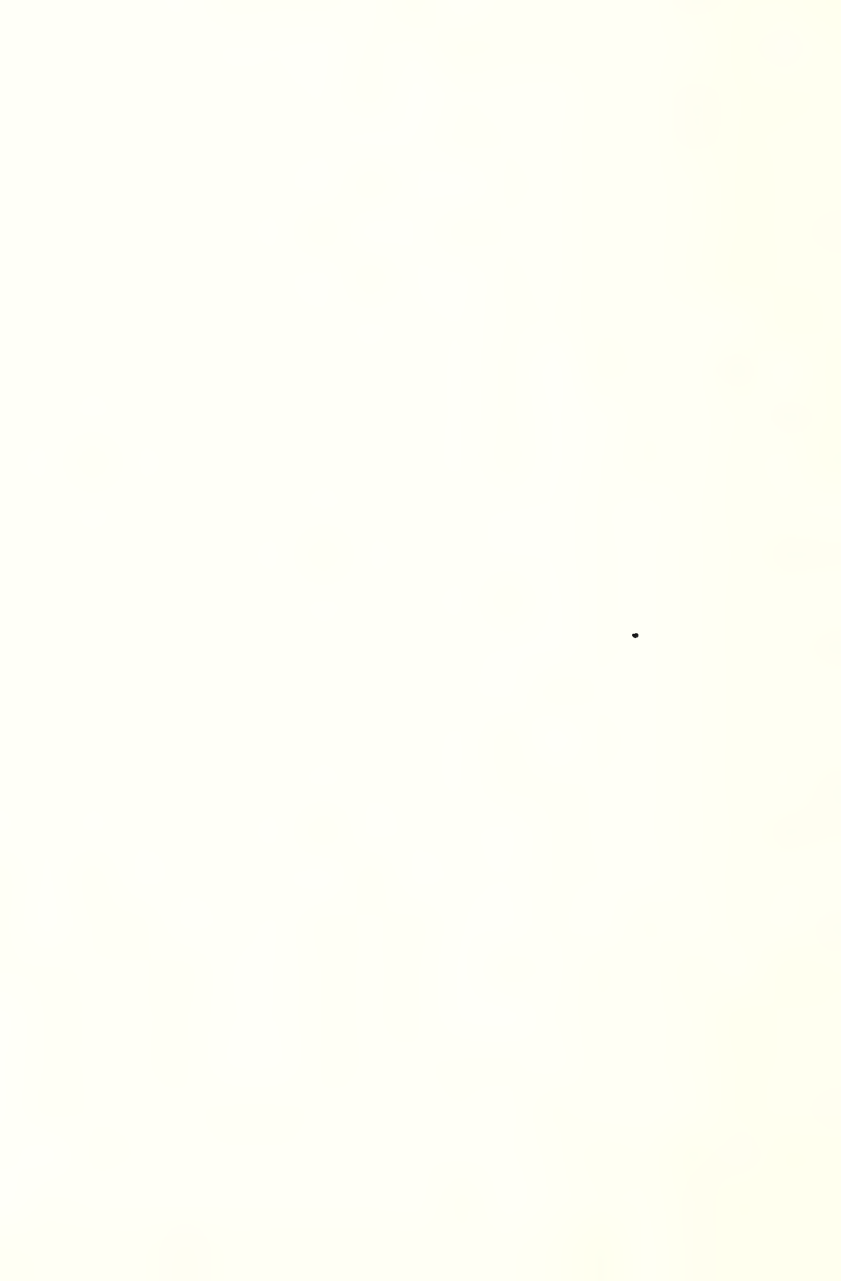
James, Earl of Mar, Earl of Ross, and Earl of Argyll, &c. excepting in a small Island of twenty Billing and two pair of Harts from the Abbot and Monks of Kelso, for new grants of Lands in the Burgh of Inverness he likewise gives to the Religious of *Balmuchroich*, one Acker of Land in the Burgh of *Fairlie*, and was great Benefactor to many Convents and Bishop's Sees, in which Charities he expressed a particular concern and tenderness for the Soul of his Sovereign King *William*, his Own, and that of his Wife *Matilda*, and that of all his Ancestours and Successours, and Friends and Relations.

In 1150 At *St. Andrews*, on *St. Andrews* *Lenten Day*, the 25th, being the Anniversary Feast of the Birth of *Alexander* the Second, and the 16th of his Reign, that King to put a distinguishing mark of his favour upon our *Walter* Great Stewart of the Crown, and to reward his merits and Services, Solemnly invested him Lord Justiciar of *Scotland*, and in Charters after this Date he is always design'd, *Walterus Filius Alani Comesfiscallus & Justiciarius Scocie*, which honourable and weighty Post he continued till his Death, and managed it with great proficiency and consideration.

In 1224, *Alan de Galloway* Lord of *Galloway*, Lord High Constable of *Scotland*, dying, left his ample Possessions in *Scotland*

and *Eliza* his Daughter, *John* a Welch
Robert a Gentleman of Winchester, a *Bar-*
on of *York*, the *Baron* of *Bernard Castle*, &
Christiana and *William* the *Countess* of
Gloucester who partitioned to *Thom-*
as called *Thomaspole* a *Baron* and son to
the before express'd *Lord Alan*, that in 1207
having made of his Party *Olave* King of *Nor-*
th his Father in Law, & one *Gildroth* a powerful
& active fellow his chief Associates, wrought
upon the male-contented inhabitants to *Ad-*
miral Alexander the 2^d King of *Scots*, that
the great Lordship of *Galloway* should rather
be confer'd upon him and remain intire, than
be divided & disposed to three Females and
their Husbands Strangers; both against the
interest of that Countrey in particular, and
of the Crown of *Scotland* in general, but
that just and wise King refused to ad any
thing in prejudice of the rightful Heires, so
that the Bastard *Thomaspole* and his confederates
stormed to that degree, that he usurped the
Title and Possessions of *Galloway*, and ef-
fayed to maintain by Rebellion, which he
could not do by favour and justice.

Against whom the King himself in Person
Marched, attended with an Army of the most
Nobles & considerable of his Subjects, of which
were *Walter* Lord High Steward, *Makinsay* a
Baron *Richard* Earl of *Ross*, & Sir *Archibald*
Drummond, who finding the Rebels compleatly
overpowered and strengthened & encouraged



by Alliances and obsequy, well provided and placed on most advantageous ground for Situation, and not to be attacked without very apparent loss: & in this manner while the King, with one part of the Army, forc'd the Rebels, the three named Generals led on another on the flanks of the Enemy, the shores, and forced them to submit to the cruelties of Death, Eight hundred and the one half of the Musicians being killed in the field and here, the rest of the traitors multitude ty'd Roges about their necks, & hasted to the Royal Camp, crying Mercy, Mercy, which they obtained. *Thomas* and *Gildroth* escaped to *Ireland*, resolving on the first opportunity to set another Scene of Trouble. The King returning from this Expedition, left *Walter Camyn* Earl of *Monteth* to compose and prevent disorders, who found no business requiring a necessity of his presence long in these parts, yet in his absence the two Arch-rebels, *Thomas* & *Gildroth*, return'd with strong Reinforcements, accompanied with a petty *Irish* Kings Son & his followers, who to inflame their Courage with Rage & all exorters burnt their Ships. To guard against the growth of their Attempts, *Walter* Lord High Steward, and *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* were ordered with sufficient Troops, who managed affairs so wisely, that they discouraged some of the Inhabitants to enter in a new Rebellion, on the Arguments of Love, but that

Sought Experience and increasing Justice, and by the like methods, others who had joined the *Erasmians*, were so terrified, that they deserted and returned to their Duty. *Thomson* and *Gilbert* finding themselves narrowly watch'd & hemm'd in on all quarters, and their hopes blasted, yielded themselves to Royal Clemency, & obtained more favour than could have been expected, being first imprisoned and then Pardon'd, though never trusted, leaving the poor *Braggling Irish* to fight for themselves, abandoned by *Fortune*, and an easy Prey to any who had a mind to knock them on the Head; who were miserably intubed over and cut off by the *Barbours of Glasgow*, with whose tragical Fate I conclude this Story.

About 2 years after this, upon the fourth day of March, 12⁸⁹, *Joane*, Queen to *Alexander* the second, and Daughter to *John* Kings of Scotland and England, Deceasing at London without Issue, his Majesty was importuned by the joint and most earnest Addresses of his Subjects, for the preservation of the Royal Line in his own Person, to enter again in a Married State, which he so far condescended to, that he sent *Walter*, his Lord Great Stewart, his Ambassadour to France, to treat on that Subject with *Ingerlam* Lord of *Coucy*: the excellent Parts, admirable Beauty and Birth of whose Daughter *Mary*, Fame had proclaimed Worthy of

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a Royal Earl; which, to say, is true, he
deserved like another faithful Minister of
Darius. Having managed this affair
with that Prudence, Integrity, and Success,
that he made his Sister King, Al-victoria, a
happy Princess, whose Sultan Marriages
were performed with that honorable
Lady, at *Bagdad*, on the Feast of *Passover*,
Ann 1239, in presence of his Nobles,
and many Persian Grandees, to the Con-
viviality of his People, having been a Wi-
dower only two Months, and days.

Thus this excellent Patriot, having over-
come the Difficulties, and sustained the
Weight of several eminent Charges, in
which he bore, himself, a faithful Stew-
ard of the Revenues of the Crown, a discri-
minating and exact Judge, a wary and Valiant
General, a wise Counsellor, and a compliant
Counsellor, *Deceas'd* *Ann* 1241, *Aged* 68,
in the 27th of *Alexander* the Second, and
survived his Father *Alm* almost 28 years,
and was interred in the Abbey Church of
Bagdad, before the High Altar, Having issue
by *Leontis* Daughter to *Gillichist* Earl of
Angus,

1. *Alexander*, of whom in the next Chap-
ter.

2. *John*, Signed with the Cro's and killed
at the taking of *Damascus* in *Egypt* in *April*,
in 1249, and died without issue. Yet some
Historians place his Death in 1270, in *1264*
cc.

3. *Walter*, also Signed with the Cross; in 1189, who is first design'd by Writers *Walterus Sancti Petri Sancti*, and afterward *Walterus Sancti Petri Comes de Melroth*, of whom in the Appendix to this Chapter some of whose Actions by a palpable Chronological error are attributed to his Father, by *Hector Hostius* and his followers, seven years after his Father's Decease.

4. *William*, mentioned in some Charters as a witness; of whose Issue there is no account. Our Historians and Genealogists &c. have foisted in a *Robert*, another Son of this *Walter*, and make him Ancestour to *Darnly* and *Lenox*, but without ground, as shall appear in the Appendix to the next Chapter.

5. *Beatrice*, Married to *Malcolm* Earl of *Lenox*, and had Issue.

6. *Christian*, 2d Wife to *Patrick*, 5th in the Line, Earl of *Dumbar*, and had Issue.

7. *Margaret*, Espoused to *Nesle* or *Galloway*; alias *Carrick*, second Earl of *Carrick*, and had Issue.

An APPENDIX to the foregoing
Chapter

OF

*Walter Stewart Earl of Menteith,
&c.*

WALTER STEWART Earl of Menteith, was Third Son to Walter, and Brother to Alexander Great Stewards of Scotland, and was Born about 1221, the 6th of the Reign of Alexander the Second, and Anno 1226 April 19th, at Berwick, he is designed *Walterus Filius Walteri Confabuli* in a Charter by Patrick Earl of Dunbar, confirming that Grant to the Abbot and Convent of Melrose, of the Lands of *Faccilishouch*, by *Mc William Greenlaidin*, which year he was signed with the Cross, and with his Brother Alexander Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar, Sir William Douglas, and Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, and several Scottish Gentlemen, attended Lewis the Ninth, King of France in his Expedition in the Holy war. in 1244. He was one of those Loyal Gentlemen who adhered firmly to the Interest of Alexander the Third, when Walter Comyn Earl of Menteith and his Associates, after a most insolent manner, had made that King and

his Queen Prisoners, and usurped Authority, and abus'd the Government, under specious pretences. In a Charter Dated at Perth, March 15th 1262, he is design'd *Walterus Senescallus Comes de Monteth*, and then gets from David Son of Henry, the Lands of *Schryphnabre* &c. and *Kristibach* in the West of *Torbeth* and *Peknab* in *Großstyn*. In 1264, August 3d he aid'd King *Alexander* the Third in the battell of the *Largis* in *Cumyngham*, against *Harald* King of *Norway*, and was in the Right Wing of the Army, led on by his Brother *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of Scotland, who was the first who sented the Enemy to lose Ground, and then turn their backs, and was the chief Author in obtaining a glorious Victory.

April 19, in 1285 at *Scone*, being the 16th day after *Easter*, *William Cumyn* of *Lauch*, Brother to *John* Lord of *Badzerock* and *Dalswintoun*, claim'd the whole Earldom of *Monteth*, from our *Walter Stewart*, upon some unexpress'd Causes, before King *Alexander*, in a frequent Assembly of his Council, (for the very Name of Parliament was then unknown, & is not to be found in any Authentick Record, before the Reign of *John Balliol*;) who determin'd the Title and one half of the Earldom, in favour of *Walter Stewart*, and the other part to *William Cumyn*.

In 1274, September the sixth, at Turn-
 lym in Carrick, he and his Sons *Alexander*
and John two members, of a Society
 consist of mutual adherence, bewixt se-
 veral Noble persons, as at more length relat-
 ed, in our account of his Nephew, *James*
Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In 1291, he is one of the Arbitrators or
 Auditors in the Competition for the Crown,
 betwixt *John Balliol Lord of Galloway*, and
Robert Bruce Sur-named the Noble Lord of
Annandale. And upon *Edward* the first King
 of *England's* Decision in favour of the for-
 mer, he had the misfortune to be highly
 in Favour with that senseless King *John*,
 and made a considerable figure in all the
 publick Transactions in the beginning of
 his Reigu.

In 1296, though arrived at the Age of
 75, he with *Malis Earl of Strathern*, *Do-*
nald Earl of Mar, *John Strabellgy Earl of*
Athol, *Malcolm Earl of Lenox*, *William Earl*
of Ross, *John Cumyn Earl of Buchan*, and
John Cumyn Senior Lord Badzenoch, ente-
 red *England*, ravag'd *Cumberland* and Besie-
 ged *Carlisle*, to revenge the injuries done to
Scotland & her Independency, by *Edward* the
 first, Sur-named *Longshanks* King of *England*,
 & returning was at the Battle of *Dunbar* in
 the above-mentioned year, & notwithstanding
 flying to the Castle, and fortifying him-
 self upon a Siege on honourable conditions,

yet he was most extremely tender and
 tenderly King Edward's Obedience and
 according to without regard to his own
 Character, or the Faith and Honour of a
 King, or of his Subjects who he
 professed him, whose Illustriousness
 have been secretly offered, for the
 which, Ambitious and Cruel Prince, was by
 dexterity, subtilty, and cunning in subtilty
 distinction, that he fell upon ways and
 means to dissolve the most inviolable ties,
 and turn them to an other Language, Sense
 and Party.

This *Walter Stewart Earl of Monteth*
 was put to Death in the 76th year of his
 Age, in 1296, in the 4th, and I may say
 the last year of the Reign of *John Balliol* of
 unworthy memory.

We have no express account of his Wife,
 but by the most probable inferences she
 was the eldest Daughter and Co-heiress to
Walter Cumyn Earl of Monteth, and in her
 Right he Succeeded to the Honours and
 a part of the Estate of his Father in Law:
 his Issue were the before named,

1. *Alexander*, of whom below, who in
 1291, * is called *Alexander de Monteth*
John Comite de Monteth. And

2. *John*

John, who in 1297, is design-
ed *John de Monteth Frater Com-
itis de Monteth*, so it is clear that these
two Gentlemen have assumed the sur-
name of *Monteth*, being by a mem-
ber and sufficient Authority, *Walter Ste-
wart* is Earl of *Monteth* in 1286, and then
have *John, Alexander* and *John*, and from
this date in 1296, no event mention is made
of *Walter Earl of Monteth*, and *Alexan-
der* his Son, in *Pratt's History of Papal U-
surpation*, and in the *Federal Ec. Anglo.*
And in that above express'd year 1296, in
the forecited Author *Pratt*, *Alexander* is
Earl of *Monteth*, and in the *Federal Tom.*
2. Page 782. Anno 1297 ——— *John de
Monteth* is design'd *Frater Comitibus de Mon-
seth*, which I presume makes good the asser-
tion that they were *Stewarts* by Blood, and
Monteths by Surname.

Alexander de Monteth, Eldest Son and
Heir to *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Monteth* is
one of the parties with his Father, &c. of the
abovementioned Solemn Compact &c. An-
no 1286 * His said Father, he and his Wife
— *de Goy House* — *de Monteth*

|| *Federal Tom. 2. P. 782*

† These Remarks say much to prove the
whole Sur-name of *Monteth*, to be Originall-
ly of the Lord *Stewarts* Family.

* *Eccl. Char. Jan. 4th*

Matilda into Denmark for a marrying place in the Abbey of Constance, and in 1192, he is design'd Alexander de Montebilia Comitis de Monteb. In 1196, † Edgar made him with others in that country's Bond, commonly call'd Magna-Roll, & invest'd by Edward the 1st, from the most considerable of the Scottish Marion, & design'd him *Alfredus Comes de Monteb.* The issue of this Earl Alexander, if Observation fail not, were,

1. Alan, and } of whom below.
2. Maudac }

|| 2. Alexander de Monteb of whom Post-
 sic.

Alan Earl of Monteb, was early in the service of Robert the first, in 1166, and taken by the English * carried Prisoner to England, Forfaulted and his Estate given to † and thereafter dyed, leaving, it seems, a Son and a Daughter, Alan, both under Age, which I presume was the reason that John de Monteb (most probably Uncle to this Earl Alan) was design'd *Castos Comitatus de Monteb*, in Anno 1220, in that famous Letter to the Pope from the great men, &c.

† Hist. Eng. Usurpations Page 633.

|| Dalrymple P. 292.

‡ Fordun, &c. Tom. 2. † Dugdale

of Scotland and Earl Murray, Earl of
Menteth, dying without issue, the Honour
and Honour have fallen to Murdoch, whom
I have supposed to have been Brother to
Earl Murray, and if so, a Nephew at his Bro-
ther's Death, otherwise he would have been
his Sons Tutor. In the expected year 1320,
and perhaps long before.

Murdoch Earl of Menteth, *circa* Ann.
1330, gives *Maria de Menteth conjugalis*
fratris sui unice quondam Alani Comitis de
Menteth, terras de Ab. frol. Diergon, Burgh
Abroon, Cumbrae & Inchapill & Aron
mercatorie que vocatur Carb leine Melfoch.

This Earl Murdoch, was taken Prisoner
by Edward Baliol at Bannockburn in 1333. and
killed at

His Successor in the Earldom, was Sir
John Graham (most probably of Abercorn)
for in many of Charters, in the Reign of
David the second, John Graham is designed of
Abercorn in the year 1240 And Annis 1241
and 1242, *Johannes de Graham Comes de*
Menteth is mentioned. This Earl John
was taken at the Battell of Durham, October
the 17th. 1246. and by the order of Edward
the third, was hang'd as was Duncan the
first, and last Lincolne Earl of Fife. It

† *Ex autogra. penes Comitem de Morcoun*
& ex registro Chartarum R. D. 2di. penes
Willelmum Hamilton de Wisbe.

It is most probable that the Wife of the Earl John Graham, was Daughter to Earl Morda, and that in her Right he assumed the Title, and that his Heir or rather his Daughter, Married Robert Stewart third Son to Robert the Second, who after that way Succeeded to the Title and Earldom of Morda, and by her was Father to the unlucky Morda Stewart former Duke of Albany, as I have vouch'd in my account of his Father Robert Stewart Governor of Scotland, who was the last that had the Title of Duke of Albany. And so I conclude this Appendix to this last Chapter and shall go on with the Stock.

* *

ALEXANDER

FIRST of the Name of *Alexander*, and 6th of this Family, in a direct Line, Lord Great Stewart of Scotland, was born Anno 1214, in the first of King *Alexander* the 2d. In 1248 he join'd Lewis the 9th in his Expedition in the Holy War, and upon the Death of Patrick Earl of Dunbar that year, at he succeeded him as chief Commander of those Scots, who were sign'd with the Cross, and were forward in recovering Jerusalem and Palestine from the Hands of the Infidels. And in 1255, it appears by the *Acta publica* Sic. publi'd by the inscription

es, and heard Mr. *Blinzer*; that he had the Honour to be one of the Council, and to be present the 3^d. And in 1258 with *Patrick Earl of Dunbar*, and Sir *William Lambert* and others, faithfully opposed the illegal practices of *Walter and Alexander Comyns* Earls of *Monteth* and *Buchan*, and their adherents, who had impudently seiz'd on the Persons of the King and Queen, and usurped an Influence which it came through the whole Management in Publick Affairs. 1260. King *Alexander* and his Queen *Margaret* having made a journey to *London*, and the proving to be with Child, her Father King *Henry*, her Mother the Queen, and the Nobles of *England*, interceded to let her stay till her Delivery; which being agreed to, there was a solemn Deed granted by King *Henry*, to which *Richard* King of the *Romans* his Brother was Guarantee, as were several other Nobles, that in Case of the Event of our Kings Death the Child was to be delivered without Dispute or Cavil, to any three or four of certain Noblemen of *Scotland*, named; in that Grant and among the last, though not the least, was *Alexander* Lord *Stewart* to our King, whose Hereditary Greatness and Post, his Love to his Sovereign & Countrey, and his Independence on foreign Influence, render'd him as considerable as any. Anno 1263. August 3^d. at *Largis* in *Cunningham*, he had the chief Command of the Right Wing of the *Scottish Army*.

Army, and with insupportable Misconduct, and
 Cruelty, kill'd many of the Low King's
Scotsmen, and their Leader, separated them
 from their Comrades, and in great Disorder
 drove them to their Ships; and wholly
 about, fell upon the Rear of the Main Body of
 the Army, where *John King of Norway*
 and *Alexander King of Scotland* were lead.
 Heroick Labours, before, as well as now, his
 true Valour distinguish'd it self that Day;
 Laurel, Death or Flight were the Laws of
 the Sword, but on *Alexander*, Lord High
 Stewart to the King, having his Veins fill'd
 with the Blood of his Ancestour *Bangubo*, and
 being warm'd with his Example against these
 Northern Invaders, broke their Measures,
 confounded and routed their Troops, dispers'd
 their remaining Numbers, and forc'd Victory
 to declare for the Scots. *Malcolm* the foolish
 Prince, who was puff'd up with a Slope of
 glorious successes, sustain'd irrecoverable Losses
 by the misfortune of War and Valour of
 the Scots, and was chas'd from the Field, and
 with a poor Train of his disconsolate Follow-
 ers, escap'd to his Sister's Place, which for
 the most part was destroy'd by violent Tem-
 pests and Storms, and he being overcharg'd
 with grief and Sickness, and utterly unable
 to bear their Miseries and Oppressions, he sub-
 mitted at Order to the overruling hand of Fate,
 having surviv'd his Disgrace not many days.

Thus

Time the Scots having valiantly Defended
 themselves, and Defeated their former
 Lord Bannockburn. Defeated the War, and King
 Alexander Committed * his Lord High
 Stewart, to reduce any in the Western Isles,
 who were not in his Interest, which he suc-
 cessfully accomplished, and also invaded
 the Islands of Orkney, and Subdued them,
 which Island was made a Pendency, and an-
 nexed to the Crown of Scotland, and the
 Kings great wealth out of their Royalty
 & immemorial influence, and at last of the
 Possession of 107 years.

Edward, Marquis and Bishop, generally
 speaking are inseparable Rewards of Merit
 and Valour, and we must necessarily suppose
 that such an excellent King as Alexander the
 Third, would not be unmindful of the He-
 roick and great services of such a Subject
 and Patriot.

It was in this year, viz. 1263, and in
 November 20th, that he got a Charter from
 the exiled King, of the Barony of Gar-
 cary now in the Stewarty of Kincardine,
 which

* The continuator of Fordons Chronicle af-
 firms Alexander Lord Stewart of Scotland
 was killed in the above Battle, but this
 story is denied, by several subsequent po-
 etical writers.

which I sh^d. have convey'd to his Secret
 Secy John, and his Father, in which I ha
 ve been all along concerned I am hope
 ful may be cleared sufficiently in my ac
 count of the same at the House of Commons
 and of Galway, which shew'd a great
 Original Document was in the Hands of the
 late *James Oglethorpe* (the Third Lord of the New
 River, and was for some Months in the Co
 custody of John Stewart of *Piffet* a Gentleman
 of that Family, a Gentleman of good Judge
 ment and Oblivion, who from his Birth
 and Knowledge above 15 years ago, and on
 all Questions frequently since, related this
 Relation to my self,]

These Storms and their threatening Con
 sequences being overpast, and the Crown
 having recover'd several of her Ancient Pri
 vileges, the excellent King and the
 whole Nation, on these Successes, were dis
 posed to breathe the Comforts of Peace, and
 all after their own ways to express their
 various affections to the goodness of Provi
 dence, to their Titular St. *Andrew*, &c. On
 a good Humour and mutual Interajaments.

During these Intervals, - our Lord Great
 Stewart employ'd himself in the concerns of
 his Family and Friends, and in the Affairs
 of his Estate and Polit. And in p^{er} of His
 Majesty and the Example of his Predecessors.

He gave to the Children of *Dryburgh*, in
 St. *Andrew's* Church, in *Leith*, an Annu
 ty

of five shillings and eight pence for maintaining Lights in the great Church and Chapel of the named Burgh, in which Evident he designes himself *Alexander Regis Scotorum Benefactor.*

He gave many Charters confirming the former Deeds of his Father *Walter*, and his Ancestours, to *Paslay* and other Abbays and Churches; particularly on the Feast of the *Annunciation* of the Blessed Virgin, Anno 1268 in presence of King *Alexander*, Son to the deceased King of that Name, and also before many Reverend and Noble Witnesses, he gave to the Abbot and Convent of *Melrose* a new Grant, ratifying to them the Lands of *Baremore* and *Godencib*, which they held of *Richard Waives* his Vassal, and of all their preceeding Rights they stood possess'd of, in the Moor of *Corntable*, and Lands of *Mauchilyn*, also he claim quitted their wonted Servitudes, to which they were ty'd by their Antecedent Charters, as to comparances at this Court, freedom of Buying and Selling in any Mercats they thought fit, without opposition from his Baillics and their Servants: likewise he gives them a complete Title to the profits of \dagger *Forstatures*, *Escheats* and *Amorcements* in their express'd Bounds: moreover so many unneces-

H

fary

any exceptions and privileges, too tedious here to relate. Though this showed his severity greater, yet certainly it lessened his Equity, and was prejudicial to his Interest in that Countrey. In this Charter, which is the fairest that ever pass'd my hands, he confirmed *Alexander Benfalcon Scottie, John Walter, Son-fells*, the first part of which title was after this Decreed by him, and his Successors, with an alteration on only of the Christian Name, when it was not the same.

In *June 1776*, *James*, the sixth, at *Edinburgh*, he and his Son and Heir *James*, are Witnesses to a Charter granted by *Alexander*, the Third, the 27th of his Reign, confirming a Decd by *Rigel* the deceased Earl of *Carrick*, to *Roland Carrick* (and his Heirs after him) declaring him chief of his Tribe, and Arbitrator in all Pleas, Differences and other Affairs of that Prageny.

In *June 1280*, *July 23rd*, on the Feast of St. *James* the Apostle, at *Kokesburgh* on the final agreement of the National Contract betwixt *Margaret* Daughter to *Alexander* the third, King of *Scotland*, and *Rich King* of *Normany* by his Proxies, this *Alexander* Lord high Stewart of *Scotland*, is one of the great men of the *Scottish* Privy Council, who swore for the performance of the Articles agreed upon, as to our Kings

As to his Character, it appears from the most rational inquiries, that he had been one of the greatest Lords of his times, in the Nation, and that he gave so great proof that he had abilities and virtues, which rendered him worthy of his Descent and Offices: highly esteemed by his Prince; loved by his Countrey; dear to his Family, Friends and Neighbours; zealous in the Religion then in fashion, and a magnificent Patron to the Clergy.

Our writers are not agreed as to the precise time of his Death, some placing it in one year, and some in another, but by the most proportioned calculation and abate-ments, (wherein Authors differ) he dyed Anno 1283, in the 69th of his Age, and 33^d of the Reign of *Alexander* the 3^d and was Interred in the Abbey Church of *Passay*, before the High Altar, having Survived his Father *Walter* 43 years. His Wife was *Jane* Daughter and Heiress to *James* Son of *Angus Mac Roddrick* Lord of the Isle of *Bute*, Descended of his own Family. His Issue by her were

1. *James*, of whom in the next Chapter.
2. *John*, of whom in the following Appendix to this Chapter.
3. *Elizabeth*, Wife to *William* Lord *Douglas* Knight, Sur-named the *Hardy*.

An APPENDIX, to the foregoing Chapter,

O F

Sir John Stewart of Bonnyll,
Esq.

THE second Son to Alexander & Brother
A. S. to James Lord High Stewart of Scotland his Birth is placed in 1246 in the 33d
of Alexander the 2d. His Wife was Margaret
Daughter and Heiress to Sir Alexander Bonnyll in whose Right he became possess'd of
many Lands. In 1286 September 20th at
Tullynrie in Carrick, he is a member of a
Solemn compact of mutual adherence be-
twixt several Noble Persons, as at more
length related in our Account of his Brother
James Lord High Stewart of Scotland.

In that memorable record call'd Ragman's
Roll, Printed by Prym in his large History
of Papal Usurpations, mention is made May
15th 1296, of Sir John Stewart Brother to
James Lord Stewart of Scotland, and August
20th (in the above year) of John Stewart
of Jedburgh, and of Sir John Stewart in
the Shires of Roxburgh and Lanark, but it
is most presumable one man is here expres-
sed thence, the former date respecting his

first submission to King *Edward*, and the latter the Oath imposed in Parliament on the Nation in general, and he being owner of Lands in both the mentioned Countreys, was obliged to swear twice, as others did in such circumstances, as the observing reader may notice in the forced Bond of homage,

On *Christmass* day in 1296 at *Blackball*, Sir *John Stewart*, in presence of his Brother *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland, and of many Honourable and Reverend Witnesses, gave a Charter to the Abbot and Convent of *Melross* for the Honour of St. *Walleve* Abbot, and for the health of the Souls of his Ancestours and Successours, and of himself, his Wife *Margaret* and of his Children, two pound of Wax, to be payed yearly out of his Lands, by him and his Heirs at the Faires of *Roxburgh*, for furnishing one Taper for light at the Tomb of the named St. *Walleve*.

In 1297, he was in conjunction with his Brother *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland, *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow*, Sir *William Wallace* and Sir *William Douglas*, who bravely essay'd to restore their Countrey to her Ancient Rights and Priviledges, and to break the Yokes of King *Edward's* Slavery and oppression.

Aug. 1298, on the indisposition, necessary or accidental absence of his Brother, he headed

headed his Vessels and Military Troops, and in a year or so in July 222 on St. Mary Magdalens Day, in that ever Lamentable Battle of *Pellist*, (where King *Edward* discharged his mortal fury against the Scots) he acted as Stewart of Scotland, and contended with the renowned *Wallace* for leading of the Van Guard, seeming that although this Great man had extraordinary merits, yet being a Creature of the Peoples making, he ought not to have invaded the Ordinary Rights and privileges of the Lord Great Stewarts Family; and further, in great Wrath upbraided him to his Face, comparing him to an Owle, which from his Original had begg'd a Feather of every Bird, by which being richly plumb'd he advanc'd himself above all others: which fatal contention together with the Treachery of Sir *John Cumyn* of *Baldzenoch* and *Dalswin-ton*, (who was also a third Competitor on that ill timed point of Honour, who without stroke of Sword made a shameful Retreat with ten Thousand men) and so divided the Scots, that Sir *John Stewart* and his Troops sustain'd the whole heat and weight of the Engagement at first, which made the Heroick *Wallace* at a distance admire his Courage, and the success of his Arms, whose Heart melted for what had pass, and threw away prejudices and hasten'd to his Aid, but before he could advance to him, he was op-

propos

press'd with multitudes, and having receiv'd wounds he was kill'd, fighting Valiantly in defence of his Country, as were also Sir *Joh: Graham of Abercorn*, and *Black John Grandison* to *James* then Earl of *Fife*, and many Thousands of the common People.

Our *Historians* give great Characters of this brave Gentleman's *valour, nobility, justice, simplicity, &c.* and unite in tradition and common Fame, which are frequently the Vouchers of Truth and Merit, do sufficiently confirm their Authorities; for being interred in the Church yard of *Forfar*, under a Monument rais'd over him, which is yet remaining, it is called the Tomb of the *Great Stewart*, contemporary with *Wallace*, and killed by the *English* below that Village, in a field or Barren on the Banks of *Carron*.

Some of our former *Historians*, upon a supposition that he was Lord High Stewart, designe him of *Bute*, which was a part of the Patrimony of his elder Brother, and although others of late have sufficiently discovered him to be only a Branch and not the Stock of that Family, yet they admit that the *Use* of *Bute* was his property and designation, and on his Death making it a part of the Lord High Stewarts Lands, they pretended it returned to the Family: and to support this groundless assertion, amidst

(64)
he dyed without Issue, and so deprive him
of a numerous offspring, as I woud not
shall make out by and by from satisfactory au-
thorities and Inferences. But I shall not
name his Children, and then prove my Af-
firmation, his Issue were these,

1. Sir *Alexander Stewart* of *Berkyl*, Fa-
ther to *John Earl* or *Lord* of the *House* of
Stewart.

2. Sir *Alan Stewart*, of whom the *Lords*
of *Darby*, *Earls* and *Dukes* of *Lenox* and
their several *Causes*.

3. Sir *Walter Stewart*, to whom King
Robert Bruce, gave a *Charter* of the *Barony*
of *Dalsainteam*: as did *John Randalph Earl*
of *Murray*, this *Walters* Nephew, gave ano-
ther of the *Barony* of *Galloway*, from whom
the *Earl* of *Galloway* by an *Heir* &c.

4. Sir *James Stewart*, Ancestour to *In-
nermeth* and *Craigtail*: and from *Innermeth*,
Lorn, *Durisdale*, or *Reffib*: from *Lorn* or
Innermeth, the *Earls* of *Athol* and *Buchan*,
the *Stewarts* of *Garnthilly* &c. *Kynard* and
Apin and *Innerchayng*: from the *Earl* of *Bu-
chan* is the *Earl* of *Trequharn* &c.

5. Sir *John Stewart*, of whose Issue I have
discovered nothing from *Charters*.

6. and 7. Sir *Hugh*, and Sir *Robert*,
mentioned by *Hollingshed* in his *Chronicle*
of *Ireland*. in *Anno* 1318, whose then ex-
istence I am not to defend.

3. *Hibel* Wife to *Thomas Randolph* famous Earl of Murray, who got with her the barony of *Guthrie* (then in *Drumfrieshire*, but now in the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, being also a distinct Stewartry of it self,) which his Son *John* gave to his Uncle Sir *Walter Stewart* as is above related.

And to prove what is above advanced, I do it from the most presumeable reasons that the subject requires.

And first, an Antient Genealogical fragment of the *Duglesses* accounts, that *William the Hardy*, Lord *Duglas*, had to Wife, *Elizabeth*, Daughter to *Alexander* Lord High Stewart of Scotland: and by her had issue, the good Lord *James* much famed in History: and then the exact and most judicious Mr. *John Barbour*, in his excellent Book of the Life of King *Robert* the first, relating, in Page 154, that Sir *Thomas Randolph* and Sir *Alexander Stewart* of Bonkill, were taken Prisoners by Lord *James Duglas*, writes expressly, that the said Sir *Alexander* was Son to the above Lord *James's* Brother, i. e. Uncle.

And again, in Original Charters, *James* Lord *Duglas* is designed Cognatus to *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland, and the above observing Author, in Page 189, writes they were Cousins in near degree: so by this it appears that *Walter* Lord Stewart of Scotland

[illegible]

Earl of Albany, son to the above said Tho-
 mas, gives to his Uncle Walter Stewart, a
 Charter of the Bannock of Galloway, by which
 it is evident, that Walter Stewart was son to
 John Earl of Albany, and not John Earl
 of Albany was Marrow to Sir Walter Ste-
 wart of Galloway, then John Earl of Albany
 was Marrow to Sir Walter Stewart of
 Albany, and not John Earl of Albany of Galloway
 as further mentioned in the Chronicle
 of Ireland in Anno 1313, mentions Sir Walter
 Stewart as brother to Sir Alan Stewart.
 And in a Roll of Arms of the King, there is a
 Charter to Sir Walter Stewart of the Lands of
 Breghin, which was said to have
 been a part of the share of that great Fa-
 mily of the Stewarts, a different times de-
 signed of Tuthill, Craton, Darnley and
 Lenox: So this fairly proves who were An-
 cestours to the Earls of Angus, Lenox and
 Galloway, and that they were Brethren.
 And moreover, both the English and Scots
 Histories account that Alan, James and John
 Stewarts were Brethren and killed at Hal-
 lowenhill, Anno 1232, but they commit a
 gross, senseless and unchronological Blunder,
 in calling them Sons to Walter Lord High
 Stewart of Scotland, for if they were Sons
 to Walter the Third of the name, and first
 of that Line in the Office, then in the year
 mentioned of the above Cartull, reckoning
 from the Death of that Walter in 1241, they

youngest of them was 92 years of Age when
 killed, which is not to be maintained by the
 common probabilities and ordinary facts and
 Circumstances: and if they were Sons to *Walter*
 the Eighth Lord High Stewart & fourth
 of that Christian name, then the eldest of
 them at the Battle of *Halidounhill*, could not
 by any just calcul, be above 15 years of Age.
 Seeing *Margery Bruce* Daughter to King
Robert the first, and first Wife to the *Walter*
 Lord Stewart, dyed in 1318, when only
 Son *Robert*, afterwards King *Robert* the Se-
 cond, was cut from her Womb on Death
 Bed, and in the Operation received a Scar
 in one of his Eyes, which proved incurable,
 for which he was nick-named *Robert cleire-*
Eye. So by what is advanced it will be
 found that they could not be the Sons to
 this *Walter* Lord Stewart, who himself dy-
 ed in the flower of his Age in 1327, [*excerp-*
ta e Scotti-Chronico] 6 years only before
 they were kill'd.

And that the persons mentioned were
 Children to Sir *John Stewart* of *Bonkill*, may
 be more Illustrated, There is a Charter in
 a Roll of *Robert* the first, of the Lands of
Perth and *Warrochill* in the Barony of
Clackmannans, to *James Stewart* Son to the
 Deceased Sir *John Stewart*, so it is most pre-
 sumable this *James* must be one of the three
 Brethren killed at *Halidounhill*, in 1333.
 Being the only other *James Stewart* menti-
 oned

ward about that time, it design'd Brother
 to the Deird *Water Stewart* of Scotland,
 and by the Chancery of *Perth* is done in
 1266 (three years after the other *James*
Stewart was Dead) and by all that can be
 infer'd, it is a short line, for Robert
 the first, on the Disposition of *Alexander*
Murray, gives it from his own brother to
Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland (and to his
 son the wife, the known of *Daughter* in
 the title of *Grandfather*, which is call'd
 dead without the was to return to the
Stewart or his *Heirs*, who on his Death is
 design'd *Alexander* *design'd* of *Scotland*, and
 gives to *Robert Stewart* of *Scotland* and
James *Stewart* *Stewart* *Stewart* *Stewart*,
 which Dead is Continued by Robert the 2^d
 by his Charter dated at *Perth*, April 6th,
 Anno 1274. And who were Grandfather,
 Father, Relations and Successors to this *Robert*, I hope in some measure shall appear
 from what follows, and is already said: and
 that he was descended from *James Stewart*
 (who got *Pension* and *Warwyk* bill from
 King Robert the first) Son to Sir *John*
Stewart, and not from *James Stewart* Bro-
 ther to *Walter Lord Stewart* of *Scotland*,
 who Married *Margaret Bruce* Daughter to
 Robert the first.

And first I must suppose by what is ad-
 vanced in my account of *Walter the 5th*
Lord High Stewart of Scotland, that at this

the present and former could not have
 remained, but that in our little, com-
 ing the limits of these times, and in the
 last of it, the two above Stewarts
 both named James, mentioned in James
 Earl Stewart who died in 1409, and in
 an order of that time, that the two
 James's were existent, they no ways fall un-
 der my consideration or notice.

When it is already accounted that Sir
 Alexander Stewart was design'd of Bonky, in
 the reign of King Robert the first, and that
 about 1390 that John Stewart Earl of Angus
 is Lord of Bonky, which Lands all along
 have been possessed by his Successors in Blood,
 which intitles him to have been Son to Sir
 Alexander Stewart of Bonky, as is prov'd a-
 bove. The Armorial bearing of this Earl
 John, of his Son Thomas, and of his Grand-
 Children, Thomas and Margaret Earls and
 Counsellors of Angus, was a *Jeſſe Cheque* sur-
 mounted of a Lion, Charged with three
 Bunches, for the names of Archard and Bon-
 ky, which is still a part of the bearing of the
 Marquess of Douglas, who is Lineal Heir to
 their Honours and Estates: and these same
 Arms in a later Test, was the Coat of Sir
 John Stewart, son to the Deceas'd Sir James
 Stewart, which Sir John designes himself,
 as Lord of Bonky, and by his Charter
 in the above Seal in 1377, he gives
 his name to the Baron of Langouston

In the *Rolls of Lincolne*, to Sir Henry Threlkeld of *Lincolne*, and to this Chancellor Brother Robert Stewart of *Lincolne* the Whites, whose Seal is a *Red Chape* within a border charged with *Red* *Stags*, whose Arms were *Red* and *Argent* from *John* to *James* and *John* &c. and from Robert to *David* of *Lincolne*, as shall be cleared in due time from the evidence of their Affairs and the publick records which I am to use and affinity of Arms, together with what is before related, make plainly Sir James Stewart of *Presbytery* Father to Sir Alexander Stewart of *Bohaly*, and Ancestor to many considerable Families.

And to prove it is not to be supposed that James Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, who is to be Treated of in the next Chapter, could be Father to Sir Alexander Stewart of *Bohaly* and his mentioned Brethren, I shall do it from their following Observations; And first James Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, son and Heir to Alexander Lord Stewart, is early a witness to his Fathers Charters to the Abbey of *Passay*, in the Reign of Alexander the 3^d who succeeded to the Crown in *Ann* 1249 and must have been well advanced in Age before his Death and Successor Walter was born, being the 2^d Sir John Barbour in his Life of Robert the 1st describing the Battle of *Bannockburn* which happened in 1314, he calls this Walter Stewart of *Scotland*

as young Sir Alexander, being so called, will add to the Honour of the Family to be so called. Sir Alexander was born in 1690, when Sir John was Master of the Court, who's Father or Ancestor was one of the first reports of Water who married Mary Bruce was a young Lady. At the time he became Lord of the in 1670, for his younger Brother's Succession, and particularly being the Father of the present Charters and the present Charters and the present Charters, and in 1670, two years before he died.

And if by such reasons and consequences to be found most impossible that James Lord Stewart of Dunblane should be Ancestor to the Successors of Donhill, Inverness or Ross and Dundee or Kippah, &c. then surely much less could his youngest Son James be Ancestor to any of them.

And to confirm further what I have advanced; I shall let fall some Informations which although but slender will not be slighted altogether.

It is generally speaking, observed that the Sons of considerable men & noble ones give their Names Christian Names to their eldest Children and therefore presumably Sir Alexander Stewart of Donhill hath been named after his Grandfather, Lord Stewart, the 1st Sir John Lord of Argyll.

hath had the same from his Grand-
 father John, 1681. I think 1713. And
 receipt of the Sealers of 1734. I have
 been always upon Land, either of my own
 Company, &c. I own of whom I have
 etc. and all some time more of 1744, as I
 shall make clearly account of both Com-
 pany and 1744, part of my Father and the
 And the said belonging to them, will prove
 the same to be in the same, and the
 other by means of Books, and the on
 Bank, of the Company charged on the inter-
 est of the Company, as the Law of
 the Company, and the said and from an
 account, as I have said I have concluded
 &c.

I have told the O'gees that then
my own confiding friends in Great Britain
will believe nothing less than Demands
etc., and foreclosed in paying the Original
of some of their Demands in a regular Indis-
culty, and in adhering violently to some in-
herent accounts of some of our writers.
Therefore if these above Particulars be
definitely weighty, consider'd and compar'd
with our own, I have no doubt
but they will lay on my account and make
a division of themselves the way to the
Valiant Sir John Stanger of Bristol, which
before now will be of, by usual veritable ne-
glect and I think.

THE LIFE OF

— THE LIFE OF the Christian Name of James,
and son of this, was married to the
Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, was his
first wife, and his second was Elizabeth, daughter
of the Countess of the Devonshire, and his
third was the Countess of his Kingdom. He was
born in or about the year 1545, being the
second year of the reign of King Edward the
Sixth.

But ere of Time, Illigence of Writers,
or later Records have overtakened this
Glorious Figure and Christian Prince, for
the first 40 years of his Age, unless it be a
Words to men, Charters within that period,
one of the last of which by the by is men-
tioned in the preceding Chapter: and wher-
in this Prince hath been mentioned by his
Absence, in the Holy War, in his Travels or
in some French Expedition, or if he hath
been compelled and compelled by his Father's
Command and Authority, which must have
discouraged him, and made him doubtless
single while his Father lived, as many Heirs
do in such cases; or if being relieved he
would have been on the Stage of the world
thence, as his Death, so all in his Character
at last, as a man, a King, but not the
the reality of which he was the cause of.
1645

and of the having a very troubled aspect, & that the great Barons of the Kingdom continued at home, on the 1st of February, Anno 1282, the 2nd of the Kings Reign, among whom was Thos. Lord High Steward of Scotland, and unanimously oblig'd themselves that if it should so fall out that the Kings Death shoud beand Lawfull surviving, His Heiress of line, or of his Deceased Son Alexander, then and in that case, they shoud receive for their Sovereign and defend His, Margaret his Great Child, Daughter to his Deceased Daughter Margaret by Joh. King of Norway, and the Countess, defending likewise, in the Right to the Kingdoms of Scotland, the Isle of Man, and all others His according to the Crown of Scotland, and also Thair and Feudal, &c. in all Law & Liberties belonging, or that ought to belong to the Kingdom of Scotland, and to maintain, support and defend this with their united Forces, to the utmost of their power, against all that live or can dy.

March 19th Anno 1282, that Excellent Prince Alexander the Third, in the 46th of his Age and 27th of his Reign, returning from sport to Dumfermling to his Queen and Court, was thrown from his Horse on a Rock

Rock on his way towards *Highland* and *Bartholomew*, and *John* for the first time, a *St. Andrew* George, and an *Indian* for the first time. *Margaret* his daughter was only five years of age, she is of *Scotland*, before she had married four years of age.

On this day the *Parliament* the *Parliament* of *Scotland* was held, due to the merits and nature of an *extraordinary* *Proclamation* a most *honourable* *Parliament* held in *several* and *great* on the 11th of *April* *June* 1566 the 27th day after the *King* *Death*, the *Estates* of *Scotland* assembled at *Seaton* to provide for the *Security* of the *Government*, the *interest* of this noble *Body*, by a due execution of *Law*, for their ends they chose 6 *Regents*, under *Queen Margaret*, whose power was ample and sufficiently great, and for their *Adings* to be accountable to their *Sovereign* *Lady*, when she should be of *lawful* *Age*, and the *Estates* of the *King*, *James*, who by an absolute necessity were their *coadjutors*. These *Governors* were, *William* *Bishop* of *St. Andrew*, *Nicholas* *Bishop* of *Glasgow*, *Duncan* *Master* of *High*, *Alexander* *Count* *Earl* of *Buchan*, and our *James* *Lord* *Stewart* of *Scotland*, and *Sir* *John* *Stewart* of *Highland* *Stewart*, a *valiant* *wise* and *just*, I wished the end of *Government*, and their *Commission* and distributed *Justice* *immediately*, and by a *connected* *relation* by *Interest* and *Affinity* in the *Church*

Church and Nobility, crowned the Gael,
and all the Isles, Shetland, and Orkney.

But that all things suffer Change, for
this came man full with his crown, for
within that very Year of the above mention-
ed Election, *Alexander Campy* Earl of *Ar-
chyl* Lord High Chancellor and Justice Ge-
neral of Scotland, one of the six Regents, a
person of great Wisdom, Experience and
Authority, died of a great Age, whose death
produced strange effects, and infinitely im-
poverished themselves in subsequent in-
cidents; for his numerous relations, friends,
favorites and dependents, either weakened
the Government by their indolence and
inactivity, or made it there go their life-
less and disappointed, which occasioned
contempt in the beginning and towards the
end. Upon which at *Turnbulgie* in *Perth-
shire* September 20th. on the Eve of St. Mar-
tin the Apostle Anno, 1285, he with his
Brother Sir *John Stewart*, *Walter Stewart*
Earl of *Monteth* his Uncle; and *Alexander*
and *John* his two Uncles, and two Sons; *Ro-
bert Brus* Lord of *Annandale*, *Robert* Earl of
Carryk, and *Bernard* his two Sons; *Patrick*
Earl of *Dunbar*, with *Patrick*, *John* and
Alexander his 3 Sons; *Ingeusius* Son of *Do-
newald*, and *Alexander* his son, joined in a
Solemn Compact on the one part with *Gil-
bert Clare* Earl of *Gloucester* and *Richard*
Engb Earl of *Uffier*, on the other part,

that they would hereafter adhere to a
 the paring one another, upon all occa-
 sions and political parties, for the Al-
 ligence of the latter two to the *K. of England*,
 & the *Disaffection* of the former to him who
 should gain that right, & afterwards by Right
 of blood, from King *Alexander* that Lady
 resided.

It is not probable that it was about
 this time that *James Lord Marquis of Ross*
 had, gave a *Charge of the date* to the *Church*
 of *St. Mary of Abbeys*, and the Religion
 there, declaring that some time after the
 death of the *King of England*, great dif-
 ficulties came to the Kingdom, and the *poor*
Richards disturbed, he was obliged to be
 in Arms for a certain time, and for that
 that on the account of the *Public* safety,
 these Religion of their special favour had
 given him favours of man from their Lands
 in *Ayle*, to which they were no ways obli-
 ged, therefore he continues to them for him-
 self and his Heirs, all privileges and ex-
 ceptions, granted to them by his predeces-
 sor, and also for their villages for the
 burial of the Souls of his Father *Alexander*
 and his Mother *Joan*, he was obliged to be
 in Arms of *Arms*, in some of the term
 pay the out of the *Land* of *Marquis*
 which they held of him and his heirs.

After 1288, *Duncan* the powerful and
 Valiant Earl of *Ayle*, Son of *Colman*, Son of
Malcolm

Albino Duke of *York*, was lately way laid and murdered; and in the flower of his age, *Beaufort*, by *Patrick Abernethy*, and *Walter Long*, *Scots*, not without the complicity and assistance of *John de Witt*, *Admiral*, who was sent to France to the *Regency*. And that power which was at first lodged in *England* now only supported by *France*.

This was the second way for new Factions, which spread themselves through the *Voices* of the *Parliament*, and infected the whole *Isle* politically, *Democracy*, even broken, *Antis*, *Democracy* and although the *Scots* were then a people that were most obedient to their lawful Sovereign's Commands, yet they would not choose to be governed long by a few of their equals, whom they regarded only shadows of *Loyalty* created by their own.

And about this time, *Edward* the first sur-
named *Longshanks*, King of *England*, a
powerful, easy and Ambitious Prince, un-
derstanding perfectly well the posture of
affairs in *Scotland*, and being sensible that the
words of the *Scots* Nobility were under his
influence, and in his interest, having fair
Allies in *England*, and Allied with many
great Families of that *Isle*, took advan-
tage to put in Execution a Design, which he
or his Successors had grasped at for many
years, of Uniting or Subverting *Scotland* to
England. And

[illegible]

Anno 1779. The Government sent the
Abbot of *Gloucester* and the *Canon* of
October the 3d, agreed to send 4 Coman-
dours to assist in the Treaty, three of which
were of their own Number, viz. the Bi-
shops of *St. Andrews* and *Glasgow*, and *John*
Cunning, and the 4th was *Robert Erskine* Esq.
Lord of *Arundale*; so that the whole weight
of the Government relied on our *James*
Lord High Stewart of *Scotland*, who in those
reeling times never wanted new occasions
to give trials to his great abilities.

and although it was in the power and choice of their excellent Partners to have oblig'd themselves with no Limitations, yet they were so faithful to their Trust and tender of their Country's freedom, that in the latter to King Edward of the 4th of Dec.

That conclusion, though it satisfied
 the majority of the party, did not
 satisfy all. The minority, for the
 sake of the nation, or hard could place
 themselves, continued to look their
 posterity in the face, and regard their
 brethren as the objects of their
 animosity, the severity of the people rendered
 every distinction and every difference
 more profound. It was not till the
 division of the House, and many of
 the great ones, and would a party
 against another to confirm their
 each other, which did not only not
 confirm, but on the contrary, it
 did, but also through the example of
 blood, were within outwardly happened.

The day appointed for the Parliament,
 King Edward, the Candidates for a
 and the Public of each Nation were at
 and on the appointed 15th Day of October,
 when the two chief Presiders illustrious
 their Claims of Right on former Pleasings
 or with new and weak Arguments upon an
 extended Subject.

But neither was this the day that brought
 forth the long expected Bill, and therefore
 the decisive struggle was deferred to
 day the 17th of December, and then the
 Bill was declared a Law, but with such
 limitations and Severities, which had been
 a shocking Word to the people, and the

Warwick in order that he might do Honour
 to that *Earl* and depending on him by *Edward*
 from his *Excellency* to his *Allegiance* from
 his Father, by *Restoration*:

Anno 1294, on the 23rd of *January* *Parliament*
 King *Edward* sends his *Summons*
 to *John* King of *Scotland*, & to many
 of the *Nobles* one of which was *James*
Lord Stewart of *Scotland*, to be at *London*
 upon the first day of *September* following
 well appointed with *Horse* and *Arm*, not
 to fail with him but *however* but it does not
 appear that this *Summons* was obey'd.

King *Edward*'s pretence and then *Exer-*
cipation of a *Superiority* over *Scotland* demon-

a cowardly surrender of himself, Kingdom and Kingdom at the Castle of Roxburgh, on the 13th of June following, and to be taken into custody to his Majesty's Execution is a thousand pities, &c.

In the opening of this Campaign this year James Lord Stewart of Scotland was Governor of the Castle of Roxburgh, and had a Command over the Province of *Thirland*, and with a Division on the Marches, most conspicuous to his Trust, but being closely besieg'd, and reduced to great straits, and finding the Scots divided, defeated and dispirited, and all Means of Resistance, and Hopes of Relief cut off, yielded to Edward the insulting Conqueror; and on the 13th of May at the above place, he submitted to Necessity, and took, as others did, an imposed and fashionable Oath of Fidelity to him, which the Scots thought themselves only oblig'd to keep no longer than they had occasion to break; as their posterior Practices declared and fully explain'd their sense and inclination, and convinced the World that absolute Concussion was the great, if not the only, mover of their Swearing and Contracting.

The Scots became so heavily burden'd with English Oppression, that they were oblig'd either tamely to sink under it, or bravely endeavour to shake it off; the one was not to be thought on, and the other was founded more on Wishes, Hopes and Possibilities than on probable Means.

And in these Celebrities, in the the beginning of the year 1297, *William Wallace* a Lawyer and great Gentleman, well educated, gave the first shock to the English Power. He was singular in Strength of Body, Greatness of Mind, Love to his Country, Inflexible Fidelity to the *English*, and a Courage however equal'd never excell'd. Upon some flight Provoked, he kill'd one his Fellow Son to the Governor of *London*, and being made he felt an outlaw.

His Chief Affliction was *Sir William Douglas*, whose Merits Birth and Power rais'd his Gigue, and still made him considerable, his Army increased daily, and several of all Ranks, who's wishes were lovers of Liberty in many respects, join'd themselves to him, and he made himself well-compos'd (*David did it* *David 22. 23*) and became their Captain, and never fail'd, at such all occasions to cut off small Bands and straggling parties of the *English*; but that which threatened him most, & made him very formidable to the Enemy was the presence, and a Conjunction of the Forces of *Malcolm Earl of Lenox*, and *James Lord Stewart of Scotland*, *Sir John Stewart* his Brother, *Sir Alexander Lindsay* and *Sir Andrew Murray* &c.

And although in the beginning of these Wars, *Robert Bruce Earl of Carrick*, the father of the famous King *Robert the Bruce*, * appear'd

was to be a much in the *Engl^{sh}* Interest, and to be a great and plunder'd Lord of his *Crown* the *Will^m & P^{er}ls*, and made his Wife and Children Prisoners, yet he was quite to the contrary Cause of his Country, by the means of our *Great* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* and *Robert* Bishop of *Glasgow* † with whom he was confederated.

And although it is not to be doubted that ever yet was a greater Lover of Liberty than this young, high spirited and daring Lord, yet his entertaining only Thoughts of Sovereignty might be kept a Secret for many Years, and determined him, that as *David* and his Title was kept a Secret, so, his Claim was not to be reveal'd, nor his Abettors (whereof *William* and his Party were) to be encouraged, for as he was an open Friend to the Cause, he was a secret Enemy to the Conditions, which would have blasted his grand Project and Design.

Therefore on the 9th day of *July* this year, † he by his Write not only submitted himself to King *Edward*, but also had joyn'd with him our Lord Stewart, and several other persons of Distinction || of which date at *Irvine*, the Lord high Stewart became one of these Partners for this Earl, while he should deliver up his Daughter *Margary* an Hostage to the King of *England*. But

That by all this they are confirmed, *James*
Edward High Sheriff of Scotland, his
 friends or friends in office, for it is
 evident in the time of our Lord his
 Person to the *L. of*, but on the contrary re-
 turned to Sir *William W. Bace*, who with his
 express^d accomplices and others were an-
 nated with extraordinary Courage and En-
 durance in the course of their Affairs.

These Worthies (achieving somethings) added fresh Honour to the Glory of their Ancestors; they were the Wonders of the Age, and a just Pattern of true Valour to admiring Posterity; with Handfuls they defeated Armies, and attacked their Enemies in the Fields, Castles and Towns; the Resolution was Victory, Liberty and Laurels, or an honourable Death; they with a few raw and undisciplin'd men, overthrew a regular Army of *English* Troops at *Stratford Bridge* on the 3^d of the *Month of September*. They eagerly pursued all Opportunities of fighting, and never fought without Success; their Wrongs, repeated Advantages and Cause inflamed their Courage; They drove all the *English-men* in the Nation, their Wives, innocent Issue, Abettors and Influences, to Death, Flight or Silence: They enter'd *England*, repay'd received Injuries, and winter'd there in Defence of all the Power could be made against them, and returned unhurt with Spoils.

These Successes fill'd the Commons with Pride and Blush, and many of the Nobles with Envy against *Wallace*, and disaffected to Liberty and Nation, which burst out in Divisions and Parties, made many of them fall off, and so broke their Strength; that on July 22, 1298 at *Falkirk*, in Scotland, they became an easy Prey to King *Edward*, who knew full well their State and Circumstances, and improv'd them accordingly to his Advantage and their Ruin; and although the Lord Stewart was not present at this Action, yet there he lost his valourous Brother, *Sir John Stewart of Denly*, who was killed in the heat of the Fight.

Great was the Loss sustained then, but greater by the Diminution of *Sir William Wallace* of his Post as General of the Army, being now disoblig'd, sensible from what sorrows these misfortunes arose. And although after this the far greater part of the Nation groan'd under slavery, and this brave Gentleman, acted no more by the Authority of the States, yet he assert'd Liberty so much that he never gave one sign of Submission. He with the Lord Stewart and others of some distinction, headed a flying party, which ranged about, and never wanted Intelligence and Friends; and now and then invaded the Enemy, like a raging Torrent, and then cover'd Villages, and was scarce to be heard of till some fresh Occasion offer'd or some bold Attempt was to be attempted.

Nevertheless, that Struggling for this Time
were but weak against *English* Power, and
the real cause of *Parliament* Resolution then
of real Strength to recover Liberty; and only
served to declare that there was always a party
in *Scotland*, that never submitted their Rights
to the *Tower*.

These Difficulties moved them to select
Philip King of France, for Aid and Assistance,
and also sent, *William Lamberton* Bishop of
St. Andrews, *William Gower* Bishop of
Exeter, *John Cunningham* Earl of *Buchan*, *James*
Lord Stewart of Scotland, *John Gordon*, *En-*
gerlam Umfravill, and *William Balcan*, men
eminent in Character, and of consummate Wis-
dom, are sent over as Ambassadors; who had
such a Reception suitable to the Temper of
the *French*, and the ancient Amity betwixt
them & the *Scots*; and afterward a Treatment
answerable to the Interest of Princes, and Cir-
cumstances of Affairs, as the Event did prove.

In the above year, at *Roslyn*, on the 21st
day of *September*, being the Feast of *St. Ma-*
thew the Apostle, Sir *John Cumyn* of *Badenoch*
burnam'd the *Red*, Governour of *Scotland*, by
the appointment of the States & *Simon Fraser*
with a Body of *Scots* not exceeding eight
thousand men, charged first *One Squadron*
then a *second*, and then a *third*, of the
English Army, each consisting of Ten Thou-
sand men, and without the Intervention of a
single Day, *Victory* display'd her full Power.

for the vessel, * and King was not willing
to send it through the World.

This Defiance both animated the drooping
Spirits of the People, and changed King's
mind, and fill'd him with Indignation against
them. He was just Preparations for war, and
rais'd many thousands to make his Command
absolute, by dissolving the Lords in every af-
ter John Blount's Death.

About the middle of May, 1303, He
made a Council with a numerous and well
appointed Army of his Subjects, and Foreign-
ers, and was himself the Head of a great Party
to be his, who would make him victorious.
And then perhaps, should direct his Designs,
and the Success of his Arms, he concluded a
Treaty of perpetual Peace and Friendship with
The King of France, in which the Scots were
not included, who although now destitute of
Edward's Home and all Hopes of Supply from
abroad, yet were so encouraged by the seven
interruption Ambassadors at the Court of France,
of which the Lord Steward was one, that these
other Parties prov'd that they had Henry
The Fourth when *Henrich* was at the Gates,
and wish'd the life to all their Country-men.

* *Sequitur quantas Honor vobis crevit per di-
versas Armillas, et de conspectu ultimo habin-
eum. Epistola, multum gratulans eo et Roberti
Fili. 1. de quo et deinde legimus in 1303
et ad conspectu in Scotia.*

is mention'd by the Black-Letter poet in
Scott's 11. of the *Reynolds of France* in this
line, referring to their Conquest of the
low-extended language as 'his published or
found by the expression the *Book* in his
Delectable Tongue 2. p. 922 to which I refer
the curious Reader.

King Edward in his Progress through
Scotland this year, in which he took to the
Crown, only the strong Castle of *Strath-
ling* kept out, which he ridd by, and advan-
cing to the Siege of the Castle of *Orreburgh*
it was yielded upon Terms: after which he
march'd through the whole Northern Shires
and returned and wintered in the *Abbay* of
Northburgh, the monast' Buildings of
which were demolish'd by his Order: in the
beginning of the Campaign, he had ordered
to much Provisions from *England* for his
Army should be in no danger of Famine,
and such a convenient Consumption of all
things and Circulation of Money in *Scotland*,
that he rather seem'd to court the people to
their own Interest than Conquer them to his
Obedience: these favourable Circumstances gain'd the
most part of the wavering Commons and
many of the flaccid of the Clergy, who at
best serve but for a Term, and are never to
be Truſted, this made not only the great
men deſerted by their followers liable to
Treachery, but reluc'd to excommunications &c.
Voted among themselves, &c. Agree'd to this &c.

Johnstone of Dundee, and several other
men, were bound to King Edward on
some condition, but his Majesty did
not think it expedient to the 21st day of
February in June 1603.

Of which time I have further agreed to,
by the Ministers in their Motion March
[1603] that it should be that Scotland
should return from the said time
on Oath of Fidelity to King Edward as before
forming, and within 15 days after Easter,
that he should be sent as to Edward's care,
that he should not be imprisoned, that
he should not be dishonoured, that he should
be exiled only two years, out of Scotland,
beyond the River of Trent, that during his
banishment his Estates should be in King
Edward's hands, but provided and main-
tained at his own proper Charge and Expens-
es.

But it does not appear from any Record
or History that I have discovered, that he
submitted to these conditions, though it is ev-
ident the rest of his Colleagues did. [True!]

And now King Edward was as good as
Master of all Scotland and Scots men, except
on Castle and City, and Sir William Mar-
tine, and his struggling accomplices, who durst
live free in spite of his Army and all his in-
fluences, and vexed him with frequent Inven-
tions with incredible Success, which he
was to be satisfied on the 1st of July 1603.

The Castle was beleaguered by the Army of the North, and Sir William Oliphant the Governour made a gallant Defence: but was forced to yield it up, on the 24th of July 1305.

And the next year the Magnanimous *Malcolm* was betrayed in the City of *Glasgow*, by his intimate friend Sir *John Moweth*, and was carried to *London* and suffered a most barbarous Death, as if he had been the worst of Criminals.

It might have been thought that this would have been the last struggles of the Scots for dying Liberty: and that King *Edward* after this might have promised to himself Peace and the fruits of Conquest: but new troubles arose which together with the former, all owing to King *Edward*, entail'd long and bloody Wars on both Nations, for *Robert Bruce* Earl of *Carrick*, Grand-child to him who contended with *Bahol* for the Crown, on the 11th day of *February* in the Church of *Dunfries*, kill'd Sir *John Cumyng* who betrayed his Secrets to King *Edward*, and on Palm Sunday being the 27th of *March* Anno 1305, was Crowned King of *Scotland* at *Scone*, in presence of a great concurrence of the Nobility & Community of the realm.

Whether at this time our *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* was returned from France, as if he were on *Exile* in *England*, or if he

linked at Home, nor if he kept correspondence with the Court of France nor a King, or if he had a hand in the Affairs in the beginning of this far rising Peize, does not appear, but of any of them being preferred, not Conjectures and Suppositions, but positive Historical Assertions; but this is most certain, that the Families of the *Barons* and the *Knights* for some Generations were in great Friendship, and that formerly there was a particular Familiarity between the now King and the Lord High Steward, by which and by whom *Edward*, they were undoubtedly in one another's Interest: although perhaps the Steward he regarded his Sovereign more by his own self, Friends and Valour, than by constant Attendance (through Woods, Deserts, Dens, Leches, Ills and Misadventures) being now well advanced in Age, and disabled through numerous Pangs, sustained in the days of his strength.

On the 16th Day of the Month of *March*, *1299*, the third of the Reign of *Robert* the first, from the City of *St. Andrews*, many of the Bishops and Parsons, of which *James* Lord Stewart of *Scotland* is one, wrote to the most Christian and most Victorious *Philip* King of *France* in the name of the whole Community of *Scotland*, that they had Recogniz'd King *Robert's* Right to the Crown, and that in a Parliament held at *St. Andrews* they had received the following *Bill* for

ters of Credence with great joy, applauding his pious Designs for the recovery of the Holy Land, in which all Christians ought to be interested, and that they had a great friend of his Royal Father, in count mounting the ancient Leagues between the two Kingdoms of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, in restoring many wounds and great Cruelties they had sustained, in his special direction to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, the *Parliament of Scotland*, and his Loyalities; Moreover they encouraged him to go on in his devoted & noble Resolution, and shew'd him of how much they could respect their mutual Liberty, and the safety of their King and the State of the Nation could permit, their King said they would join manfully with all their strength, and all in that Holy Enterprise, as all Christian Princes and People ought.

And, by all that I have observed this was the last publick AQ which James Lord Stewart was confirmed, for he dyed the 16th of July 1689, *anno* 1689, in the 4th Year of the Reign of King *Robert the first*, in the 66th year of his Age, and was Interred with his Predecessors in the Abbey Church of *Passy* before the High Altar, having suriven his Father *Alexander Lord Great Stewart of Scotland* 26 years, the most part of which were fill'd up in repeated Scourges of War and Confusion.

1. I shall not attempt to give an account of the
 Christian Service, as to be given by some
 persons, I have seen from particular Books
 simply copied out; but this may be said by
 the way, that he lived in the worst of times,
 and he was forced to spend many of his days
 to be with in such military Affairs that
 any of his Acquaintance, or whom he was an
 inferior: his Officers &c. and Companies
 were, without knowing from numbers of
 most unhappy Circumstances, and proceeded
 from to much Fear and Necessity, that they
 pleaded from the Duty that Reproach. His
 Wife was Catharine Daughter to Robert Earl
 of Dundalk, who was the first of that Family
 who quitted that Title, and assumed that of
 Marquis: His Wife by her name,

- 1. Walter, of whom in the next Chapter.
- 2. Sir John who was killed at the Battle
 of Dundalk, with Edward Bruce Earl of
 Carrick King of Ireland, in Anno 1418,
 leaving no Succession descended upon, in
 any Authority which I at present remember.

3. Sir James, who most probably also dyed
 without surviving Issue, [viz. the Notes
 upon his Clock] and on the Death of his
 Brother Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland,
 about the year Anno 1427, Thomas Earl of
 Mar, and he the Tutor, for his
 Nephew Robert Stewart to his forlorn Brother,
 and Marjory Bruce Daughter to the King in
 which year Sir Robert Page was repre-
 sented

Represents him to have Commanded over his
Deceased Brothers Military Troops, in an
Expedition made into England. In June
1236, he is mentioned as being in the Cham-
berlain of *Laffoy*, and after this I have dis-
covered nothing concerning him, and at no
time anything of his Descendants.

4. *Egidia*, Wife to *Alexander*, to
which *Alexander* and *Egidia*, King Robert
the first, give a Charter of the whole Barony
of *Durisdale*.

W A L T E R

FOURTH of the Name of *Walter*, and
by uninterrupted Descent, the Eighth
Hereditary Lord High Stewart of Scotland,
was born June 1293, in the first of the Reign
of *John Balliol*. In the year 1309, the 16th
day of July, he succeeded his Father *James*
Lord Stewart of Scotland. The first account
of him in History is in the Month of June, *Ann*
no 1314, at which time he is represented as
Young, and to have brought a Noble Body of
Retainers to the Aid of Robert the first, King
of Scotland, against Edward the 1st, King of
England, and his numerous Army raised on the
East of the River of St John the Baptist,
being the 14th Day of the above Month. He
and his Kinship *James* Lord Douglas

Engaged in the Morning, by that daring and Heroick Prince, and were that Day, both the Lodgement, the 4th Hotel of the Scots Army in the Field of *Marston*, and won some Instruments, and eminent Honours in the Glory of that ever notable Deed, which was one of the greatest Testimonies that History can produce, of the Infatigability of human Grandeur, and the Vanity of the most powerful Armies, and strongest Probabilities; and shew'd us, that much of Success depends upon the Valour, Skill and Reputation of the Generals, and that a vast Inequality as to Numbers, and a long tract of Advantages in one party, and Misfortunes in the other, will never make the Fight equal, when the Issue hangs all at Stake, and struggle for the Recovery of Life, and Recovery of Liberty; and the power, only for a troublesome and uncertain Conquest.

This great Victory was no less gallantly obtain'd than it was advantageously improv'd; for after-Blows prove the first Stroke good, and declare the matter decid'd, which before was in doubt, or at most esteem'd but an accidental Rattle of no dangerous Consequence.

And the embers it produced were no less extraordinary, for the Scots, from being a numerous a poor, most despicable and contemptible Enemy, became enrich'd with the Spirit of the Cause, and so daring and terrible, that History seems to be smother'd upon their

during all the remainder of the Siege
of *Down*, which the *English* and the *Scottish*
were divided, and then *James*, brother
of the late *King of Scots*, *James*, *Earl of Mar*,
and on the 11th of the 11th, *James*, *Earl of Mar*,
informed, that the *English* of the *Scottish*, and
the *Scottish* of the *English*, would not and could
conflict the *Scottish* of each *Scottish*, with a
Courage and *Scottish* rather to be *Scottish* than
parallelled by the *Scottish* of the *English*
Historians in general acknowledge.

Many of all *Scottish* were killed in this
Workfull *Scottish*, and not a few in the *Scottish*,
during the heat of the *Scottish*, the
Flight and thereafter.

James, *Earl of Mar*, the great *Scottish* *Scottish*
and *Scottish*, with others of Note, escaped
to the *Scottish* of *Down*, seated on the
Bank of the River *Down*, and were received
by Sir *James* *Clarendon*, Governor thereof,
who being now very watch'd by the *Scottish*
and the Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood,
and closely besieged with a sufficient Power,
by *Edward* *Brus*, the valiant Earl of *Carriek*,
Brother to the *Scottish* King, yielded himself,
the Garrison, and all within it, on Terms
answerable to the Fears, Necessities and de-
clining Force of the *English*, and received ad-
vantage and ascending Rates of the *Scottish*,
whereby it appears by the best Observation,

O

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they were in Condition of Prisoners of War.

King Robert having now, with the utmost Care and Diligence, ordered his most important Affairs at Home, pursued his Enemies, to *conquer England in August*, and wasted all *Northumberland and Lancashire*, and returned to his own Country, *richly reveng'd*, and loaded with plunder without having receiv'd any considerable Opposition or Loss: and in the mean Time his own People enjoy'd the Comforts of Peace and Safety, and the Blessings of a fruitful Season, and a superfluous plenty too, (at their Neighbours Cost) which in a very great Measure they had been strangers to, above twenty seven years.

While King Robert was overrunning *Northumberland*, *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland* (our chief Subject here) superintended the *West Marches*, and with a small, but choice Number of Troops made severall sudden and successfull inroads into *England*, and kept the Inhabitants of these Borders so at Work, that without abandoning their dear Interests, they durst neither go to the Relief and Assistance of their distressed Friends, nor make Irruptions into *Scotland*.

Moreover these were not the only Services he then perform'd, for by secret Instruments he came to such an exact Knowledge of the State

State of Affairs in these Parts, that the several Professions of several Religions, Abuses of English Influence, were hit upon, and their Abuses corrected, and themselves distinguished & rectified, no their Liberties, Rights, &c. of to others; as is express'd at length in the Narrative of several * Royal Charters, &c. &c. And by all the Circumstances that I am able to make it appears that it was then that we were of Charter of the Society of Friends, and Lords of the House was the Town of Nottingham in the Shire of Leicestershire.

The Earl of Hereford and his Companions were treated according to their Christianities, and the Government of King Robert; who so managed affairs that this British Prisoner and his Wife were Obedient to return to England upon Articles agreed to, which so influenced King Edward the Second and his Court, that they were exchanged for Elizabeth King Roberts Queen, Marjory his Daughter, Christian his Sister, Donald Earl of Marjory Son, and Robert Bishop of Gloucestre: who had been Captives in England almost since the time Bract first obtained the Title of Sovereignty, but it seems their Liberation was not in all points compleated, till

* In Rotula Rob. 1. & ver. Char: of Ex
Parentant Rotulorum Rob. 1. & ver. perditant
vel latantium.

all the latter end of *Autumn* this year, as is intimated in the *Forerunner* *Vol. April, 1796*, p. 456, if compared with *Scotland, England* and other convincing Authorities.

About which time being held some a faithful Confidence, they were guarded and conveyed safely, from Place to Place, to the Borders, where *Malcolm* Lord Stewart of Scotland was appointed to receive them; and long attended by a gallant Band of the young Nobility and Gentry, (splendidly equipped) and their best Retainers, conducted them to the Burgh of *Stirling*, where the King then kept his Court.

Whether this first Interview was designed by the Political King, or purely accidental, or what Influence it might have had over the Affections of the Lord Stewart and the Lady *Margaret*, I shall not offer to suggest; but thus much is certain, their Discontents were consummated the next Year, as shall be fully cleared in its proper place.

The Season for Action now declining, ushered in some what like a Truce or Cessation of Arms, and an Exchange of Prisoners: and perhaps an Interruption then from mutual Hostilities and Incurfions, was equally the Interest and Inclination of the *English* and *Scottish*.

many Churches which then Celia had by her
 personal good Humour, Industry, and
 true sense of the saltiness of the
 former Rivalry, returned, some of
 the Marriages, have had a considerable suc-
 cess, being the chief fruits of Peace,
 Plenty, Success and extraordinary Fertility
 and

And also at this time nothing is more
 certain, than that several loyal and Dutiful
 Germans, were referred to their respec-
 tive Parliaments, and they and others in
 their Interest, whose Fidelity was known in
 France, rewarded with the Honours of Peer-
 sonal Rewards as Rewards to their King and
 Country, whose very Names are only re-
 membered and mentioned with Respect, and
 their Posterity elevated in Oblivion.

Likewise all former Grants to Bishops,
 Sees and Abbeys &c. were confirmed, Honours
 added to them, and their Privileges en-
 larged: which methods justly consider-
 ing King Robert an absolute Master of the
 Affections of an united People, who were
 his own by all imaginable Ties; for he un-
 derstood his Interest so well, that he thought
 to please his Friends his greatest Enemies, and
 then least punishment was to be feared pack-
 ing to their *English* Comrades; so that there
 is scarce left a supposition of a suspected Re-
 bel inhabiting the Mainland of *South*
 in this present Period.

At the close this remarkable year 1314 and 15, the new Regent with that and his relations of Affairs and his first care, I don't lose no other means employ'd in Arranging and Establishing himself further in the Possession of his Throne.

The Lord General the Earl of Murray and Lord Duglas, Generals of invincible Bravery, Wit and Reputation, guard'd the Borders by Tents, and rendered all the Attempts of the common Enemy vain and fruitless.

And to direct, and direct the more, the English Merchants and Burghs, the King entertained a great Court, surrounded with many great Officers in Ireland, who were ready to receive, and then to recover their Independence from the English, and fully agreed to receive for their King his most Valiant Brother, Edward Layfe Earl of Cheyngland to show the respect he had to the Noble Family of Bruce, and to lighten the Irish and convince them his Brother was worthy of a Crown, he encouraged all his bold Adventurers in the Enterprise, and convey'd him to the Burgh of Ayr, where on April 27th being the Sunday before the Feast of St. James and St. Philip Anno 1315, in a frequent Parliament, he entailed him, and then his Lawful Heirs Male, of him to be Regent, his Successor in the Kingdom of Scotland, he was his worthiest Ayed without Lawful

It is Part of his own Body, to which Death
his Daughter Lady Mayors has Consecrated,
which being the Forehead, is the part in
the Royal Family, and her Lovel's Hair, as
to which when he should be married,
of which I shall speak to more in this very
place, the history forms a relation to the
great Affairs that in hand & afterwards
happened, and particularly to the principal
intent and design of this Chapter.

She was a truly beautiful Virgin, and re-
dowed with all excellencies of Nature and
Education, and being now arrived at the
state of Virginity, the King her Father sent
by Invitation and to gratify the desire of
his People, related of by some of her
Ministers, to strengthen the Royal Family
in the Line, in case the above-mentioned
should in part either be broken or naturally
fail.

Of King Robert's Subjects, all things care-
fully considered, none had better pretensi-
ons to be his Son in Law, than *Walter Lord*
Stewart of Scotland, he had a most opulent
Estate, convey'd down to him by a long Se-
ries of great and Heroick Ancestors, his
Hereditary Office linked him and his Family
to the Crown, and gave him Advantages
over other Subjects, he had given admirable
proofs of a singular Prudence and Greatness
of Mind, and of an unrestrained Courage
and Bravery. In design of the last Chapter

quarry, he had a Carachy and Appleton
for the first the white Tern, and an Eagle
and a Hawk of Turkey, which made
him popular and successful, and he
did for the Government all sorts of work, or
Exercises of the Court. Moreover he
was a great hunter, and a great fisher, and a
great sportsman. He had a great
and strong, strong, and all these natural
Accounts of the Court for which Youth and Plea-
sure was always loved, and not after his
dreadful former great Friendship with the
King, his Successor to him, and his own
hard Discontent, but above all his Con-
fidence of the King of the young Prince's
kindness to confirm the Marriage, and
the Joy and Will of the People continued
to carry on the Match, which were all pro-
mising Omen of an issue worthy of such
an illustrious and Heroick Descent.

The mentioned Act of Settlement, and
the Solemnization of their Nuptials, seem
to have been the last considerable Events
and Compliments passed in Scotland, with
which King Robert entertained his magni-
mous Brother Edward, who in the year
1309, got to Sea at the Town of Ayr [*see*
Page 212] with seven Thousand
Men, and arrived in Discharge in
1310, on Sunday the 23d Day of May,
[*see* *Page 213*] and marched towards Glas-
gow, where he took his Lodging, and the

made Action, and full enjoyment his ten
early Fare as it fell out.

King Robert having now triumphed over
the English, invaded their Nation, Conquered
the Borders, Burned down, Spoiled and
pillaged his Possessions himself of B.A. as
a number of small territories, made an ad-
mirable Alliance of Association with a
considerable Number of powerful Neigh-
bouring People, raised the Standard of the
Crown, and married his Daughter Lady
Marjory to Walter Lord High Constable,
one of the most powerful of the King, and to
whom he gave in fealty lands of the Barony
of Balfour, the Lands of Elgin, Perth
and Arbroath, the Lands of Wemyss, Dys-
burgh, Galloway, &c. &c. &c. and the
Lands called, very contiguous and adjacent
to the Town and Loth of Linlithgow, like-
wise an Annuity out of the Exchequer of Scotland,
with the Lordship of Arbroath and Elgin, &c.
in the Shires of Fife, Perth and Arbroath,
and carried the War into his own Country
to an other, and his Fleet returning from
the Irish Expedition (and now all these
falling out within a short but bad Period
of twelve months) he pursued the rest of
his Days, and the course of his good For-
tune

† The Invention of R. L. is not a new
one.

may [*The Duke*] without losing time, and with *Prince* Lord Stewart, of Scotland his eldest son, the Duke of a full sister daughter of Henry VIII. of our name, a Italian Duke, and a French Duke, offered Scotland, and all the great Inheritance in England, to King Henry, and to his Heir, with which Henry and his happy issue, I perceive the Affair of the Campaign, they being the last Particular that have occurred, where the Lord Stewart was concerned this Year.

But what became Considered of picture Glory is not followed with such Success of another Prince; for the Prince produced by Lewis the sixth was soon impaired by a fatal Accident, for on Tuesday the second Day of March being *Fifteen* last in the year year (as we now reckon) viz. 1516, the King, the Royal Family and the Lord Stewart, received a terrible Stroke, so all loyal Subjects were Masters of their God and Lord; for Lady *Margaret*, the King's Daughter, the Lord Stewart's Wife, as she was returning home from *Pavia* to *Perpignan*, was thrown from her Horse and by the fall suffered a Dislocation of the *Vertebra* of the Neck, and dyed upon the Spot; and being very pregnant, and no skill'd Person at hand, a Country Fellow boldly took upon him and acted the Surgeon, and in the Operation gave the *Parturient*, *et* *in* the *next*

and grand funeral, which did not was
holding in the church of *St. Andrew*
at *St. Andrew* Robert the Second and his King
of the Scots and a married *Blond* Eye.

I shall not take upon me to detail and
particular of this, as I have, I have
not only eyes, but also the *Blond* and *Blond*
and *Blond* eyes, *Blond* eyes, *Blond* eyes, and
placed the *Blond* in *Blond* the *Blond* about
the *Blond* in *Blond* the *Blond*, and *Blond*
the *Blond* in *Blond* of the *Blond* *Blond*
blame, whose *Blond* *Blond* is said to have
submitted to her *Blond* by *Blond*, is *Blond*
preferred and *Blond* down, as I have relat-
ed, and for the honour of their Tradition,
they add, that on the fatal Ground where
the Accident happened, there was an Obelisk
erected, yet to be seen, with a defaced Sta-
tue and an obliterated Inscription, relating
the mournful Particulars of her Death; and
that she was interred in the *Abbey Church*
of *Wesley*, before the High Altar, then the
common Sepulchre of the Ancestours of the
Lord High Stewart. Moreover *Fro-*
ford a French Historian, a contemporary with
this Robert the Second, and his Acquaint-
ance too, affirms he was *Blond* eyed: and for
ever unquestionable and Antient Memo-
rials* gives this Robert the Ag-name of
Blond

Blond's Tomb in the Church of
Wesley

due to that *Thomas Dundee Gordon* and
David, he came to the Village of *Glen-
 garden*, and there did take Lodging.
 King Robert, being at that place and
 seeing which was his Brother (the said *Thomas*) by our *Walter Lord Stewart* of
Scotland, Sir *Alexander Gordon* and *William*
Macconterth the *Vice Clerk*, the King him-
 self declining to see him. Brother *Adam* be-
 ing returned with the above mentioned
Bulls &c. was joyed a personal Conference
 with King Robert, by the expressed Stewart
 and Clerk, and was ordered to deliver his
 Letters to them, to be shewen to their Ma-
 jesty, if for, or against him. But because these
Bulls and other Papers did not like him
 King of *Scotland*, they were sent back with
 Contempt, he refusing to take any Notice of
 them, unless the Title of King of *Scotland*
 should be given him, and the Town of *Ber-
 nard* put in his hands; he being fully resolv-
 ed to have it, and at that time provided
 all necessaries fit for a Siege and ready to
 invest it.

And accordingly on the Second Day of
April in the next Year, viz. 1318 it was
 * Invaded by Correspondence and Stratagem,
 and taken and injured, numbered through
 Blood and Strength, and † *Walter Lord*
 Stewart

Several hundred Son in Law to the King, who was young and Valiant, and had been a well known defender of the City, and he expected on the marches to have all command in Spanish Land, was made Governor of the Town and Castle, which gave him the power to do as he pleased in the Land of his Town and Castle.

The people who came upon his ship, then by him, sent through the General Company in the Town of England, the Town and Castle was plentifully furnished with all necessary Provisions for one Year or more; and Ladies, Archers, Engineers and other soldiers, whose duty was to defend the Town and Castle from the Sea. The soldiers of the Recruits and Veterans, and their retainers, all gave willingly and gratefully to the Armour of their Valiant Ancestors who had been trained up in Danger, and now given unacquainted with fear, much less with flight.

He had also with him in the Town one John Crab a Fleming, an expert Engineer, of a quick invention, and skilful in contriving and framing warlike Engines and making fortifications for the defence of the Town and Castle, who was employed the ensuing Year but without Success, so that he afterwards returned.

After this he sent to his Father King of Spain, and sent him word that

(over) through the Kingdom, to look after
 the Councils of the Government, and
 to be as they employed by the Council
 by Pope John, the 21 of his Pontificate,
 by a Bull dated at Avinion the 21st of the 13th of
 of July, for trusting his Letters and Mandates
 with Certainty, and making of Records
 after the following Manner: Lik Numbering
 by little records, being up'd self Defence,
 and substantially provided, and leaving
 at a record in the Articles of the pretended
 Treaty.

And although Forces seem'd to hang in
 the Scots Arms in Ireland in this Year, yet
 certainly they were unprosperous elsewhere,
 for Edmund Scott King of Ireland was kill'd
 with many more men in a Battle fought
 near Donnell, on the 14th of October being
 St. Catherine Day, which mightily weaken-
 ed King Robert's Interest, and quite encour-
 ed that Empire that the Scots were then
 likely to make in that Kingdom, and reduc-
 ed the Poor and divided Nations to a Ne-
 cessity of obeying again their English Task-
 masters.

Edward Bruce's Death, determined his
 Brother King Robert to new measures for in
 a new Parliament held at Here the third
 Day of December, being the Sunday after
 the

the Port of St. Andrew the Apostle and the
 an Act for the Security of the Kingdom
 being, the Queen of the Crown in the
 now rector, and Lord Laird High Male
 of his Body, to be by present sitting of which
 is Robert Bruce High Lord King, Son to the
 British Daughter Mary Bruce, by her
 husband, Walter Lord Master of Scotland
 by which it is evident, this was but a Re-
 signing of what was already, and from
 to prove that by the before mentioned Treaty
 made in 1314, King Robert never meant
 that even the Law of Arms Male of his
 Brother Edward's Body, were to have been
 put to the Throne, before his own
 Daughter, and is that his Brother had suc-
 ceeded him, and actually succeeded him in
 the Kingdom.

And to make the view yet clearer, and
 the Observation just, it is added by the
 Reverend Author, that Edward Bruce Peer
 of Carrick had to Wife, Isobel Sister to Da-
 vid Earl of Athol, and that it was matter of
 Fact is undeniable that King Robert the First
 gave to Isobel de Athol, and Alexander
 Bruce her Son his Nephew, * many Char-
 ters of Lands in several shires, by which it
 is plain, that this Posterior Settlement

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received the Hon. of the Tallinn University in 1967, and a doctorate in 1971.

To this, Alaric was not at all allured, and, when George, in a moment of exaltation, burst forth, "I have loved Scotland, she is still Scotland, at the very hour, for I have, had her with me from Farnham to the shores of the Hellespont, and I have seen her in all her glory, and then returned, as you said, and triumphantly, and I have said, and upon the throne of Alaric, approved himself a Man of Valour, Courage, and Loyalty for before that Day he owed to Virtue and his Country, and the Love he had to the Person and Government of King Henry, he had before his eyes the immortal Examples of great and famous Progenitors, and by tracing their Footsteps, to be no less an illustrious Pattern to his tender Son, who was then the Hope of the Scots, and Heir apparent of the Crown.

Berrick, as things then stood, was an Eye-sore to England, and a Barrier to Scotland, the one People being no less bent to recover it than the other were resolved to maintain it, as a part of their Antient and late Title and Possession. *Walter Lord Stewart of Scotland*, Governor of the Town and Castle, took all imaginable Precautions against Surprizes, or a forced Siege. Of more to excite the Inhabitants to be still with firm and constant loyalty, and duty, all those

HADON, that with all his valour, and
 courage, in the Danger on the Sea, that the
 the Army did not the least the Advantage was
 the more and continued till the Night, but the
 Resistance was too strong and able, with-
 standing of the Heavy Artillery and Intelligency of
 the Water, and the considerable Bands these
 did not to receive any assistance. Multitude
 but the Lord Rivers and Government ap-
 peared to be over where present, and by his
 example of the Lord, furnished the Defen-
 sive, that the Lord's of the Lord and Machines
 were overpowered and the Lord's of their Pro-
 perty rendered useless, so that nothing of Mo-
 ment on that side was then effected. In the
 end of the dispute they both began to try if
 their Barrels would be better from their Navy,
 they ordered one more Ship (though some
 were more) completely equip'd and mann'd
 to sail up close to the Wall, the long-boat was
 fastned to her Mid-mast and cramm'd with a
 Crew of well armed daring Fellows, yet not-
 withstanding of the advantage of the Tide, and
 being hold by strong Ropes ty'd to Barges
 and Oars, ply'd with utmost Vigour to make
 good a Post near the *Brig-bouffe*, where the
 Conflict was very hot on both hands, the *En-
 gine* pressed on, and in the Construction, laid out
 a sailing Bridge made of Timber, which prove-
 ing too short, did them more hurt than service,
 and what by the throwing in of Stones by
 the Belleg'd before, and then at the coming of
 the

the Ship, the Ship was overboard, and the Water
in the Bay, the Scots heavily kill'd a Monk
and many lay on fire, and adding confusion
the Scots in it, the Scots in Flames, so
that several were burnt, some slayed, and o-
thers were made Prisoners of War, one of
which was a chief Engineer (which was no
less a real loss to the English) but it was a con-
siderable Advantage to the Scots, upon the very
next day (15th) And all this was performed
in such a short time, and so expeditiously, that
before any great Relief could be given, the
Scots were entered the Town and so well
thoroughly provided, that they left none then,
notwithstanding of another obstinat Assault on
all Quarters.

The great Valour and good Fortune of the
Scots having prevented the promising Success
of their Adversaries, especially of their Fleet,
where their greatest Hopes were centered,
and being fatigu'd extremely (to say no more)
about evening Song they sounded a Retreat
which put an end to the Martiall Fairs of
that Day.

Perwick being in hazard, King *Robert*
drew together a small but choice Army, un-
der the Command of the famous *Rendel* and
others, who wanting Force to raise the Siege,
took another Course, and entering *England*
within the North Countreys, and laid them
under severe Contributions, and penetrated
the length of *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*

March, 22 Miles distant from York, where they encountered a numerous but very inferior Army of their Enemies, who met at night before they engaged, but were overthrown, and slain. The find of their Milt'd, and drawn'd Sapper, and near the place [*Holmgate*] Amongst whom was the Duke of York, but *William Manners* Arch-Bishop of York City, and the Bishop of *Ex.* two of their Captains, gloried, though it did not fare so well with orders of the Clergy, being three hundred Priests [*and Barbour*] for in this Fight whose service to their Country would have certainly been more agreeable to their Order, to have been done another way than by the Sword.

Whilst the Town was thus triumphing beyond Thread, the *English* were not idle on this side o't; they daily weigh'd with occasion'd the Misfortunes of the former Attack upon *Jernick*, and what was proper next to be done for preventing the like, their warlike Mansils were repair'd, altho' or compleated as was thought fit, &c. And neither were these while in the Town left busy; So after an interval of five days, the signal was given for a general Assault [*Barbour Page 230*] on the 24th day of the 1st day of this Month being the 1st of the Month of the *July* Cal; so they boldly approached near the foot of the Wall and mounted their Rakkis, and high beards; but the besiegers quickly repaid the Assault with all his Patience, and with no

the Moor and Moorers turn'd out to Inter-
rupt, or rather their Mobs, and did so
the better, some Stone-throwing many
were kill'd and wounded, and others made
terrible Fugitives and Thieves, where the
Peasants, being in their Armour, full of
Iron, and standing the Wall very high
tall, but the Mobs did some Hurt & Execution,
as the Peasants men and Slaves too, who
were fighting and killing incessantly.

These Attacks were always renew'd till
next Moon, [*herbier page 291*] and at
last defeated, at which time the Belagers
proceed'd towards the Wall a prodigious ste-
dine call'd a *Sow*, made of strong Planks of
Timber, and Bars of Iron, fix'd and with
Wheels, and fill'd with Armed Men, to pro-
ceed there in overthrowing the Wall: immedi-
ately the Lord Stewart the Governour, order'd
the aforementioned Engineer to set his Gun,
promising him Rewards, but if he fail'd, pre-
sent Death; who immediately set to Work
with a curious Engine, contriv'd with Springs
and great Art, for throwing of big Stones or
any great Weight; the first Stone fell beyond
her, and the second was short, however it dis-
jointed the *Sow-ladders*, but the third was
flung up in the Air with almost incredible
Force, which falling directly upon her, brain'd
her in yew, that instant she was advanc'd to
the Wall; where some were kill'd outright,
and others cri'd for aid.

At the fall of the Clouds, the Clouds
 only to make his Charge, when the Clouds
 to carry it from place to place, to make it
 more formidable; so it was fired along
 the front of the line; he had prepared Batteries of
 dry Wood, Birch, Yew, Sassafras, Lin, Hard-
 wood, and kindled them all were in solid Ro-
 les, which he'd him as Faggots which he
 had cut it have been thrown in the Clouds
 these he throwed with Guns of Iron, and
 having kindled them to the Clouds, and being
 fired to purpose, they terrified the Enemy,
 and kept them off, and were easily dropped down
 on the front of the Timber, and burnt it to Ashes
 by an Addition of Fire and other Means
 from within, notwithstanding all endeavours
 were used to the contrary from within.

On the other hand, the Minions were no
 less employ'd; they were working their Sides
 as close up to the Wall as possibly they could,
 their Torpedoes were placed with sufficient
 Store in Ammunition, completely provided with
 all necessary Weapons and Instruments of Off-
 fence; and the Long Barts etc. were in the
 same Condition; whereupon the Minions
 made the Machine ready, and having set out
 to work, they drew a Stone, and hit an Officer
 with such Violence and Force, that he fell
 down dead, and then the Minions, who
 he was bound to the wall that they were not
 able to remove. A person of considerable
 stature the Wall, and that wall was here com-
 menced.

accounted to no more than an Accident, for in this fatal day the Death of the Lord Marlborough, by a sudden Explosion in a part of the Troop that he led, as it were, was the grand Project of the Enemy.

On the other Quarter of the Town, the French were engaged without Interruption, with all his Majesty's Artillery, and most especially his Artillery Battery, venting every Weapon with the utmost in their power, and the brave English then taken in gathering Amours and Stones, and whatever it could give Assistance to the beleaguers, which no doubt, and whole Humiliation and Courage to the assault upon the most natural and engaging Positions.

In all the bloody Actions of this Day, the Lord St. John approved himself a great Captain. In the morning, when he receiv'd the Alarm, he was ready with the first, and gave Orders with very much Discretion and Spirit; he was attended with an hundred Light-Horse-men well appointed, who were a Sort-guard to the rest, and reserv'd to succour such as were in extremest Hazard. He with no less Care than Celerity mov'd again, and again the several Posts to observe the Motions of the Enemy, and to keep every man in his Station, to be mindfull of Honour, and stand his Ground; and opportunely supply'd such places as were threatened with imminent Danger. His Majesty animat'd the Members of the Garrison

and the Gates of the Castle. Some he forc'd
 and the others, but he did not get in
 for any were so ill'd with inward shot.

As he was thus Toss'd on a hundred ways
 directed to one Impulse, at which the
 Beacons could be set on, and not only be set
 down, a strong wind of Timber and Iron
 down the Draw-bridge, which was shod to
 the Horse-Gates also shod'd clasp up to the
 Gate it fell and set it on Fire, which drew the
 Besieg'd to their last falls. The Lord there-
 at immediately call'd the most part of the
 Men from the Castle (which had been miser-
 ably neglected by the Enemy that Day) and
 having observed from the Wall how Matters
 went, he resolv'd as one told him, to break
 their numbers, or gloriously fall in the At-
 tempt. He caus'd them open the Gate, and
 he and his best men rush'd forward, with
 such Vigour Force, that in a Minute he dispa-
 ted and extinguish'd the Fire, he rest back the
 Enemy in great Disorder from their new Pos-
 session, and betwixt Hope and Despair and by
 the Advantage of the Ground and a juncture
 of favourable Accidents, and Circumstances
 they defended themselves with Sword in Hand
 with unexampled Resistance, till Night ob-
 lig'd him to retire, and put a Close to this
 bloody Conflict; And perhaps Time or
 Place cannot afford a more lively Instance of
 a noble Defence than this was.

Each Order fill'd with great Loss, and a

was equally filled with Admiration of their
 Valor. His great Fate was most incredible in
 all his previous life to the mind and wound
 of the Irish extraordinary Valour.

However, *Henry* did not mind to
 give over before *Reginald* had done; but the
 numerous Irish being brought home, that
 his Subjects were raised and his Army in
 plundered by the *Irish*, made a *Rebellion*
 in his Army; his Nobles and great Barons
 were pushing to continue the *Irish*, and the
 of the North and more ferocious *Anglo-Saxons*
 to persuade them otherwise; and being
 mightily prevailed by *Thomas* Earl of *Arundel*
 (the Kings Cousin German), they
 prevailed; and all, with as little Honour as
 their Loss and Indignation were great, re-
 turned home to hunt after an Enemy in their
 own Kingdom, which was too visible for them
 to the Scots were left in Possession of what
 they believed they had just Title to.

Randall and *Douglas* and their small Ar-
 my, understanding the *English* were driven
 from before *Berwick*, and were in quest of
 them, and being sensible they wanted strength
 to grapple with such a Superior power,
 they retired towards the *Wall* Marches, pass-
 ing by *Cassle* and entered *Scotland*, having
 beaten the Enemy; Burnt and destroyed their
 Country, and carried off considerable Pri-
 soners, Plunder and Contributions; and was
 most graciously received by King *James*

with great Demerits, there of Joy and Mour-
ner, - from which we are to have the
story, when he arrived, how he met
the Council, and how he was, who with
confessed all these marks of Affliction and
sorrow, which perhaps would have been
of the strongest nature, as well as con-
sidered for a long time, as of the suffi-
ciency, and the Power, and the Grace of the
man, he was so far from that, and in the
pointing of the time, then he showed
the Valour of the former, particularly the
Noble behaviour of the latter, a part
of which Character and his important Ser-
vice on this Occasion is briefly related,
and expected thus, by the Poet, John
Bartholomew Archbishop of Armagh.

Barwicke was in this manner
Defended, and then that Charin was
He was totally a Prince, but
Through weakness and sickness,
That could not be so long a thing,
But still bring to good end,
To carry him the King's case,
And when he heard how it was
Decided for doing mankind,
He loved it, and that was the reason,
When he was great and young
Altho' the law recommended he
For the right great Defence he made,
At the first entrance of the land.

of the 15th of November in the Year 1570, and
was the occasion of the death of the Duke
of Chastellain in the year 1571, which have
been truly and honestly reported by both the
Hollands and the French, by the French
states from London the 15th day in that Year.

This True being only a fabrication of
Lies, and reported to some Commissioners
publicly stated to each Party, and made
themselves at London, to make the say
Matters that might be judged out in their
Journals.

The King of England by his Ambassadors
& repeated Applications, with the Consent of
Parliament, Complaints of the said Duke
made of Religious practices and usurpation,
and with them Copies of his own Charters
and Sovereignty over Scotland.

The Pope was then elected the universal
Arbitrator from whom there was no Appeal,
and the Scots, finding themselves mis-represented
and being under severe Intimidation
and his Holiness and the Cardinals abused
by the indefatigable Industry and most pre-
vailing Informations and Influences that
could be produced by Wit and Ambition.
With these things & Power, thought them-
selves obliged to a Vindication.

And to set this Affair in its true Light, it
must be owned that the Scots were not in the
least in disaffection to the Pope, but in the

ry in waiting, desirous of Opportunity of
 following and assisting him, and new Op-
 portunities being offered, they resolved to Ad-
 dress and make a full and just Representation
 of the Sufferings of the King's Wars, and that
 very only cited in full History. So on the
 5th of April 1690 at the Banqueting House of
 Whitehall, in the County of Middlesex, in the
 City of London, in the Church of
 the Nobles and Barons, &c. (one of the
 chief of which was Walter Lord Stewart of
 Scotland) being assembled, after mature Delib-
 eration, wrote a Letter to Pope John, gi-
 ving an account of their Origin, Conversion
 to Christianity, an interrupted Succession
 of Kings in their Royal Line, their Labours
 and Industry, intolerable Circumstances,
 miserable Oppressions, &c. Hereditary
 Title, Possession, extraordinary Valour
 and merits of King Robert, to whom they
 were inviolably bound, and that it was not
 vain Glory or an Invasion of their Neigh-
 bours Right, &c. but a maintaining of
 their own which they fought after, which
 they declared they would do, and that while
 one Hundred Scots men were alive, and able
 to draw Swords, they would never bow their
 necks to the English yoke, &c.

But about two Months after this Incident
 showed the inconsistency of humane Reso-
 lution, and finally offered in defeat the
 great Design of this Solemn League, &c.

the beginning of the Month of August, meeting of the Estates was held at Perth, which hath been ever since call'd the Great Parliament in England, when then happened, whose King Robert, for the Interest of his Crown, the Continuance of his Majesty's Monarchy, or to give him understand the Exercise of Sovereignty, demand'd of his Nobles and Barons by what Title they held their Lands, and oblig'd them alway to produce their Tenure.

This was received with very much Surprise at Scotland, from whose Estates had been lost by the Accidents of War, others who had sold'd themselves unwearably in the name of Devotion, of the Effects of Rebels and Spectacles of the Crown, & many who were hungry & blinded by Unhappiness, Ignorance and Vainity, rose up and drew out their Swords, and answered in great Heat, *Justice are our Rights and Charters.*

As a Torrent is not to be resisted, neither was they then: and although King Robert had too much Spirit to die at the indignity thrown upon his Majesty, yet he wisely determin'd his Relentment for the time, & thought it convenient as things stood, to suspend the Parliament, & to go to the Crown, and the Execution of this was still a critical Opportunity of his own Closing, Inculcated him capable to do Justice on the passions of the people.

Cells, and every Species of Houlling like other Animals, they are very quick, and for the most part, from a sense of what they were put to death by, they are less cruel, with their great Agility, and Charismatic which was well known to them by all the ordinary and extraordinary Judges of the Country.

They have the worst of men, and rather than a bad English, acquired at London, and built an illustrious university, with the highest Teachers, they entered in no less Conspiracy than against the Government & sacred Person of the King. They called in the Treason Agent Sir William Somers Lord Lisle, a noble and Master of Scotland, Sir Roger Aubrey, Richard Stone, John Locke, Gilbert Mahon, the Chancellor of Sir John and Sir David Breckynne; whose Bloody Design being discovered, they were convicted and condemned, and then either incarcerated or suffered Death, according as the injured Sovereign was moved by Clemency or Justice. There were some that were accused of the same Crime, but were not found Guilty.

As a Rebel stains his own and his Posterity's Blood, so a Part for raises his Name by Royal Treason, and his Reward beyond the Merits of his Ancestors, and leave the illustrious Marks of his own Worth for the Glory and Admiration of his Family.

them, that they would be obliged to melt
 a surrender of themselves, or to make
 them and what they had in the hands of
 their enemies to be put to death. On the
 12th of May, the army was given, for the first
 time, a marching order. The first of these
 was to go to the front, appointed with all
 proper baggage, the place of headquarters
 was to be at the castle, and the army, the
 Officers of the Train of the Army, and the
 but the Orders then were to be given, as
 shall appear afterwards.

The Army was very sensible of their great
 Preparations, and were preparing Ways and
 Means, to resist the Enemy, and after their
 work was done, entered the land with a small
 Detachment, toward the beginning of June,
 it appears by a Blunder, dated the 1st
 of that Month at Mahabares directed to
 drive them, to resist them, but they returned
 with their ordinary Success.

Whether this confident Trip was designed
 an Introduction to greater Affairs, or to cause
 the *English*, and make them break their
 measures and divide their Army, or to keep
 them humble & show that they themselves
 were the same time in greatest dangers, or
 for intelligence, or to observe if their own
 State was declining, I shall leave it to
 there

Many animals, and even insects, like
our friends, have gotten out of character in
these conditions. For instance, the birds, as
I have filled with water. I saw one, only in
one hour. I have seen it several times. It is
a very common thing. I have seen it several
times that day, and, unfortunately, I have
seen it.

After dinner, the two parties, as before, having followed, I returned at the request of the British troops, directed at length to the camp, and in the morning, I went to see the British officers, to drive them inland, and through some provinces, and then towards the head of the River, as an intended march, they were to make. The Commander of a British army, told me, that he would soon be sent to assist, but he still being under the impression, that all his troops, captured and nearly killed at the late Siege, and having experience of the bravery of the Lord Scurry, the Governor, they entertained strong doubts of it, knowing it they succeeded in a few days, it would usually fall to their hands.

[illegible]

to the north, a further discovery of the Scots,
they halted back to Northampton, and in their
way, burnt the Abbaye of Dunstable and Dyr-
ham, with several other Churches, Houses &
Manors, consuming all kind of property on their
March, that fell to their hands, and were at
Northampton about the end of September. But
before the month of that Month, King Robert
with the Earl of Arundel, the Lord James
Douglas, and Walter and Robert of Scotland,
Marched Northward, to Burnham Castle,
and next day following, having set the
heels, distressed his Army, by day & night
harassment, and marching forward destroyed Sir
yers Tardiff in the North Riding of York-
shire, and on the 14th day of October sur-
prised King Edward in the Abbey of Bury-
land in the Forest of Eborac, and had al-
most taken him Prisoner, had he not speedily
saved himself by flight, and even that he was
closely pursued to the City of York by the
Lord Stewart, with five Hundred Horses,
who killed several of his Men and At-
tendants, and made a stand at one of the
Gates, and insulted the Scots, and re-
turning to the Camp, he found the Enemy
totally routed and scattered, taking Bertram
Tardiff of York and Sir John, Sir John Pri-
or, and the King's Clerk, Scrivener and
Blind, and all the rest of the Field, in
the hands of the Victor, who carried about
thirty, forty Prisoners and some Arms and

by the same Prince in *Alfonso*, except the
Princes of Cyprus and Sicily which were
 sent for to *Constantinople*, and returned to
 their own Country on the Feast of the Com-
 munion of all Saints which is *November*
the fifth. *King Edward* being yielded on by
 his illustre Father, and more obdurate Temper,
 had not yielded to the supplications and inter-
 cessions of his people, and was as *Langley* and
 others to say terms of Accommodation as if
Wiliam had been a perpetual Companion to
 the point of his Sword.

On the other hand *King Robert* after the
 finding of his Treachery, made pressing supplica-
 tions by direct Instruments particularly by
Ear Henry *Beauchamp* whom he had directed, of
 his desire of a firm and lasting Peace, yet
 the Inhabitants of the *Marches of England* and
 the bordering Countys were so sensible of
 this, and by the wants they labour'd under,
 and the daily fears they were subject to, that
 they began to conceive a better opinion of
 the Scots, and think they acted by Necessity
 not last Defence: and laid the whole blame
 of their sufferings on the wilfulness of their
 own King, and became so impatient after pre-
 sent safety and future security, that a *Cla-*
ndestine Treaty was carried on with the Scots,
 as appears by a writ dated at *Canterbury*
the 1. of October *1222*. [*Tom. 2d.*] in the be-
 ginning of this year 1222, and this *Treaty*
 was made after some time spent in the
 dispute was followed.

But the little body of the Garrison of
 Wallingford, who of his Subjects, though
 he could not but be troubled that in future
 and necessary cases of a Plan, yet per-
 sone were to be made, as it is said, by a
 Bishop under the Great Seal, bearing, *Deus et*
Natura on the back of *Sanctus*, licensed,
 as *ipso pro proinde sentia*, which re-
 sulted, but upon the practices of *John*
de March, *Earl of Chester*, who by an order
 of the *King of France*, was made Prisoner
 and underwent the Sentence of Death on the
 27th of that Month, for entering in *Great*
Countess with the *seals*, without interposi-
 tion of authority, so he then, as well as the
Earl of Arundel, before, suffered for the
 same Cause, and although I am fully satis-
 fied that both their designs was an Encroach-
 ment upon Sovereignty and affronting of
 Government, yet I am persuaded that nei-
 ther of these designed harm, to the Honour
 or interest of *England*.

The cause of this great mans fall and o-
 ther concurrent Circumstances, converted
 King *Edward* of a general disposition to a
 Peace, which at length he hearkned too
 and about the middle of *March*, a Sufferance
 (or a suspension of Arms as I take it) was
 agreed too, in order to a Treaty, which was
 shortly entered upon, and finally concluded
 in the Month of *May* in a Peace, which
 inviolably kept for thirteen years.

And ad. Part 1. and 2. 11. in the
first of which is a very Antiquarian
History of the House of Commons, and that
part of the History of the House of Commons, as the old
Great Charter, the last and chief of which
in order was the Last Charter of King
John.

Considerations of military Action being then o-
ver, the Circumstances of Persons and Things
suffered a change, and are to be considered ac-
cordingly: every Man had need to advance
his claim, and full freedom and protection to
have his justable claims of Right and Wrong
and Possession brought to a fair trial, which if
it was not impossible, yet surely was inconve-
nient in the State of War; so that Union and
the public good were so much hindered that
many things were wisely wish'd at in the
then present time which fell under a severe
cognisance afterward.

The common Language of contending par-
ties and where Interest clash'd, which I have
observ'd in Parliamentary Proceedings, in in-
feriour Courts, and in other matters of Mo-
ment, in this and in some succeeding years

was—*Amicitias est*—*propter*—*Con-*
cordia inter—*et*—*Contraversia inter*—
et—*Decretum per Regem*—*inter*—
et—*Provisiura*—*facta per Regem et*
Barones suos in Parlamento. Inquisitio terra-
rum—*Positio*—*super*—*Plegium*—
super—*Quoriam*—*super*—*Retun-*
diat—*Et statum* &c.

Thus Power and Danger from the Court
 lay removed, Liberty was secured, the Power
 of Government and of the Authority of the
 Law had its full Const, and oblig'd the
 Defendant to give reasonable Satisfaction, and to
 discharge the solemnity of Judgment; which con-
 firm'd the Subjects in the good Opinion they
 had of the Wisdom and Courage of King *Robert*,
 and of his Council and Ministry.

During these Transactions the Lord Stew-
 art made himself a Party in a particular Affair
 (which was a Demonstration of his Honor
 and Friendship, and Merit, Integrity and
 Praise) as may be inferr'd from the following
 Title of ancient Records * viz. *Apud
 mentum inter Dominum Robertum Senescallum
 Scotiae et Baronem Regedum, propter intersecu-
 ones quorundam Engenii, Eynli, et aliorum
 hominum adli Domici Senescalli*. The Issue
 of which seems to be, that the Crime was exte-
 nuated by some certain Circumstances, the Pen-
 alty mitigated, the Relations of the Decal
 pacified, the Law satisfy'd and the Lord Stew-
 art reconcil'd to his good Neighbors in the
 Countrey of *Argyl*, who were the immemori-
 al Allies of his Family by Blood, Interest and
 many solemn Contracts.

After this was a long Peace, no notable
 Change of Affairs ensu'd for some years. The
 Example

* *Ex Inventaris Rot. Peck. E. 12. f. 11. b.*
per. et per. et per.

Travelling and to every of the three Courts and Sessions, just and Necessary, where the Session was necessary, of which the whole time is fully the Day of Peace, as much as before they had come out of their Exile, and so would in the Country, and make and Travel to the Burghs.

The Duties and great Affairs, and such as were immediately concern'd in the Management of the Government, attended to their Court of Office, and as Occasion requir'd attended the Person of the King.

The Lord Stewart committed the Management of his Affairs and private Affairs to his Brother Sir James (who was not the less so that Trust that he had no full Power of his own) while he himself as being a Chief Officer of the Crown, gave Attendance at Court, which was frequently kept at *Berwick* (where he had a more immediate Concern) and sometimes at *Roxburgh, Dumfries, Air, Glasgow, Stirling, Seone, Aberbrothock, St Andrews, Dumfermling, Edinburgh, &c.* As they were invited by the season, Pleasure, Convenience or Exigences &c. And this is clear from Charters under the Great Seal the 18th 19th & 20th of this Reign, to which he is a constant Witness, one of the last of which that hath fallen in my hands, is to the Abbot and Religious of *Melrose*, of two Thousand pound Sterling, for building of new, the Fabrick of their Church of *St. Mary*, to be pay'd out of all War's, Re-

Wm. Maudslayi, Bishop, Bannockburn, and
John, and Thomas, and John, and John, and John,
and John, and John, and John, and John, and John,
at Seaton on the 26th of March, 1555, and John,
and John, and John, and John, and John, and John,
which was done, and John, and John, and John,
and John, and John, and John, and John, and John,

In the Month of July 1555, a Parliament
was held at the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, near
the Royal Burgh of Edinburgh; and in
presence of King Robert, the Marquess of
Dumfries, and other Representatives of the Realm,
gave an Oath of Fidelity and Homage to
Prince David Bruce his Son, and (as he
dy'd without lawfull Heir) to Robert Bruce
his Grand-Child, whereby the Right of
Hereditary Monarchy were confirmed; and
the Lord Stewart had the Laidlaw to have
his Son declared the next of the Royal Blood,
and to the Heir apparent of the Crown.

Nov.

* *Fordon* and the *Excerpta* having narrated
the Parliament at *Cambuskenneth*, tell us that
then *Andrew Murray* was married to *Catherine*
an *Bruce* the Kings Sister.

At *Clackmannan* July 22 in the 27 or 28 of the Reign
of King Robert the 6th, he gives to *Andrew*
Murray Knight and to his Wife the Kings
Sister, all and whole the Lands of *Clackmannan*
etc, as fully as *David* the 1st Earl of
Huntingdon did possess the same, and as the
Kings of Scotland his Ancestors did possess
is much to clear the same, and as the Kings
will *Clackmannan* 22 July.

Mourning and weeping full well they
 So did all that ever were there
 All men, boys, men, and can you think
 Not of his will to ever forsake
 When long months later he did
 The Corps to Volung have they sent
 In their with great Schomberg
 And with great & devoted care he
 God for his might he found as strong
 Whereby of Lafford he ending

[illegible]

But by diligently collecting the *Senses* of
affairs, and placing them in their precise Or-
der, from the affected Authors; also from
Boetius, Holingshead, &c. the *Texts*
Sec. Augus. &c. it is most probable he
died in the year 1317, at his Seat at *Bebo-*
cats in Leutonia, on the *glide* of *April*, which
was the 9th of that Month, being the
Thursday before *Easter*, in the twenty-se-

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*In English, and French 1789.

second of the Reign of King Robert the First, in the 25th Year of his Age, and was Buried in the Abbey Church of *Perth*, with his worthy Parents, having survived his Father *James* Lord Stewart of Scotland, 27 Years & 11 Months & 24 Days.

As in his Character I have almost said as much as is needed, and ought to add little more: but it is much is plain from the last Ambassadors, that his Contemporaries and especially distinguished him, by the Honours of Youth, Good and Noble, on the account of his youth, agreeable Temper, Candour, of *Perth*, *Throld*, *Affness*, and *Royal* *Ad*, *Baron*; and that he had the Honour to be eld with *Edward* Duke Earl of *Cambr*, *Thomas* Lord Earl of *Sherry*, and *James* Lord *Baron*, &c. who were certainly as great Heroes as any Countrey or Age ever produced.

He was Thrice Married, and his first wife was *Alice* Daughter to Sir *John* *Breskin* of the same; by whom he had only Miss *Jane* 2d wife to *Hugh* Earl of *Ross*, whose Son *William* Earl of *Ross* is designed, on different respects, Nephew and Brother (in Law) to King *Robert* the Second.

His Second Wife was *Margery* *Pearse* Daughter to King *Robert* the first; his issue by her was *Robert* Stewart of Scotland Earl of *Strathern*, &c. of whom at length in the next Chapter.

His Third wife was *Mrs. Elizabeth*
Sir John *Carter* of *London* *the* *1st*
her *name* *John* *was* *is* *formerly* *married*
in *his* *former* *marriage*, *and* *after* *the*
death *of* *her* *first* *husband*, *she* *was* *married*
to *Sir* *James* *Holmes* *of* *London*,
Secondly, *to* *Sir* *John* *Holmes* *of* *London*,
and *Thirdly* *to* *Sir* *James* *Holmes* *of*
London, *for* *his* *second* *wife*, *and* *in* *the*
Prattis *Records* *is* *designated* *Robert*, *John*
de *Christiana* *Servant*.

FINIS

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